The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. [illegible]

[With Supplement.

No. 8,384.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander Wm. Starrett, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Rutnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Goa	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Masulipatam	10
„ Cannanore	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	30	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA ...Jan.	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

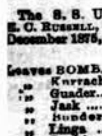
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 24th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

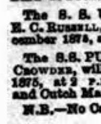
Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	13
„ Guader	30	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Jask ......Jan. 1876.	1	„ Bushire	15
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Baharein	15
„ Linga	4	„ Linga	20
„ Bushire	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Fao	8	„ Muscat	24
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSREH	9	Arrives BOMBAY ......Feb.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

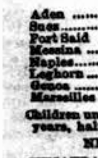
The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

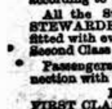
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	......	......	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1876.
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins	2609	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 486 H.P., Captain James Land, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

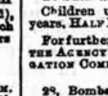
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 5
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 0
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 12 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE at the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Hummum Street, of the residue stock of valuable goods, imported for the late festive season.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will continue the Auction sale at the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Co., the residue stock of valuable goods imported for the late festive season, consisting of mysterious clocks, flower stands, Dresden vases and flower pots, table ornaments, aquariums with gold fish, handsome gold and inlaid tables, violins, accordians, concertinas, pictures, albums, fancy goods, ...

Mahogany dressing glasses of sizes, square and round hassocks velvet sofa rugs, large and small size railway rugs, plated tea and coffee sets, biscuit boxes, butterpots, breakfast and butter cruets, oval and round waiters, papier mache inkstands, note and portfolios, pieces of assorted silk, silk handkerchiefs, socks, satin and miscellaneous articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of sound and damaged Piece Goods in the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold an auction sale in the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., of a large quantity of sound and damaged Piece Goods, such as different kinds of prints, muslins, gauze, printed madapollams, coloured flannel, dhooties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AMERICAN DRILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the underwriters ex "ship Sussan R. Vookis."

P M C 44 bales damaged American Drills.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.:

2 cases colored muslins.
1 „ cashmere cloth.
4 „ white ground prints.
1 bale grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION,
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS (FORT and BYCULLA) will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobi Talao, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 P. M.

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs will preside.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD up to 12 o'clock of the 19th January 1876, for the supply by Contract specified in the Schedules for one year from 1st APRIL 1876 to 31st MARCH 1877.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December 1875.

FIRE INSURANCES can be effected through the Undersigned at very LOW RATES of premium and at the same time with GOOD SECURITY. MR. JAMES STEWART of the Head Office, "UNIVERSAL" Fire Company, London, is at present in Bombay for a few weeks and will survey Cotton Mills, Presses, &c.

Risks taken on their merits.

Wm. WATSON & CO.,
24, Apollo Street.
CHIEF AGENTS,
"UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE."

Extract from Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.'s London Letter of 19th November to their Bombay Firm.

"We have heard to-day that the position of the "Universal" Fire Insurance Company is very good. The Managing Director, Mr. Wm. HANCOCK, is a man of means and is working the business in a most satisfactory manner. This information we received from a thoroughly trustworthy source."

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL .... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on all assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire Nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.

Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS. Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A splendid collection FOR SALE at WALKER & COMPANY'S, Rampart Row.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, RICHLY ORNAMENTED, NOW ON VIEW. Christmas Cards, Scented Sachets, Tree Ornaments, &c PEARSE, opposite Old Secretariat.

ALL CHRISTMAS CAKES purchased at PEARSE'S, 22 Apollo Street, will be accompanied with a COLOURED MOTTO FLAG.

WANTED, a SMART DUBASH BOY. Apply with Testimonials to EDWARD BATES & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM with messing is available in a Batchelor's Chummery in Elphinstone Circle. Address "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May. 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES
EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN
DURABILITY, FINISH & PERFORMANCE,
BEST TIME-KEEPERS IN THE WORLD!
MADE BY MACHINERY, to an
EXACT GAUGE, on the
INTERCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLE,
THEREFORE (WHEN NECESSARY)
REPAIRED AT SMALL COST.
AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, by the introduction, at their Factory at Waltham, of an extensive plant of automatic machinery of the finest and most perfect description, have so reduced the cost of production, that a saving of 40 PER CENT. in the manufacture of Watches is effected, resulting in an increased supply of a more perfect machine than it is possible to make by the most skilled hand labour.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate....	26 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	22 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves, or Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TOYS AND CHRISTMAS CARDS

A CHOICE SELECTION JUST LANDED per S.S. GWALIOR.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.......... 6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „ at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

The extensive reputation of our oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops*. None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of post ing Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the '450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 cali "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection." —See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*London Athenæum, November 27.*)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman.*)

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank at the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY for one year from the 1st January 1876.

Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay.

Particulars will be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., at the Bombay Custom House.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Camp Kurrachee, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 4th December 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned have contracted and agreed to sell to Borah Taieb Ali Jaffarbhai Moteewalla, a piece or parcel of ground with the house Assessed under No. 314 and Collector of Land Revenues Nos. 868, 869, and 869 and pension tax No. 106, situated in the sub-district of Mandvie, in Salad or Doongry Colly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public road leading to the Musjid, on the west a public road, on the north a lane next to which Thucker Keseowjee Jadevjee's house stands, and on the south a lane next to which Devji Poonja's house stands.

All persons having claims upon the said premises by way of inheritance, mortgage, or in any wise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. C. J. Pollock, Solicitor of the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims. Dated 17th December 1875.

GOOLBAI, widow of Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Gheewalla.
BHIMJEE PESTONJEE GHEEWALLA.
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE GHEEWALLA.
JEWANBAI PESTONJEE GHEEWALLA.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY, SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AND AHMEDABAD DISCONTINUED.

After the end of the present month the Company will CEASE to CART GOODS from the COLABA, GRANT ROAD and CARNAC BRIDGE STATIONS in BOMBAY, and from the SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD STATIONS. CONSIGNEES will then have to make their own ARRANGEMENTS to TAKE DELIVERY at the Stations and Sidings.

2. A reduction of 3½ pies per maund equal to about 8 Annas per Ton will be made upon the Rates now in force which include the delivery by cart.

3. A Wharfage charge of Four Annas per Maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made at Colaba, Grant Road and Carnac Bridge, and Two Annas per Maund at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad upon all GOODS THAT ARE NOT REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPANY.—OILS AND COTTON WASTE.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 450 Tons of Castor Oil, and 160 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" or "Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1876, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th December 1875.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1875, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors, one in the place of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee, deceased, and the other in that of Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee who retires this year from the Direction in pursuance of Articles of Association but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1875-76 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order,
[illegible]
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th December 1875.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM ROAD,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. GINGER & CO., HAVE BEEN LEASED BY

MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLE KEEPERS OF COLABA.

In order to meet this increasing business in the Malabar Hill and Girgaum Districts.

JOB POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
HORSES SHOD ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FARIER.

HORSES TRAINED TO SADDLE AND HARNESS.

Horses and Carriages received on Commission Sale, Conveyances of every Description and Saddle and Carriage Horses for hire by the day or month.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Terms on Application to
MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
At either of their Establishments in
COLABA OR GIRGAUM.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, p.p. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING FOR INDIA,

DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY
COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.
AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.

Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CODE
OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
FIFTH EDITION,
VIZ.,
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
ACT X OF 1872,
TOGETHER WITH
THE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE BY
ACT XI. OF 1874,
WITH
RULINGS OF ALL THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA, AND THE CHIEF COURTS IN THE PUNJAUB, OUDH, AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
BY
FENDAL CURRIE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, City Magistrate of Lucknow, With a full and copious Index.

Apply to

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
Meadow Street

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W. and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d. and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH DEC. 1875.

ALTHOUGH the Indo-European line is now supposed to be in working order, telegrams are still coming through most irregularly, private messages of the 15th and 16th instant having come to hand during the day, while the latest commercial news in is Reuter's closing report of the 17th.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet sales 12,000 bales, prices being unchanged.

Piece Goods in Manchester were steady, the only alteration in quotations being an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist.

The London General Produce Markets were unaltered in every respect.

A further withdrawal of £95,000 was advised from the Bank of England, making £238,000 since the last return.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 18th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Dec.	Rs.	8,76,959
Do do Branches	Dec.		2,43,689
Deposits	Inc.		22,04,087
Government Securities	Dec.		51,901
Loans	Inc.		1,27,149
Bills Discounted	Inc.		1,33,573
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Dec.		2,42,490
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.		9,71,665

These figures are again in favour of increased ease, but no matter what the increased strength of the position may be, it seems evident that the Bank of Bombay rates are to undergo no change, or it would have been made long ago. This does not affect the outside market, however, loans being freely offered at 3 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet with only a very limited business doing. The tendency, however, continues easier and for favourite paper a decline of 1-16d. has been established. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9½d.	Per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9⅞	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 9 13-16 to ⅞	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 9 15-16	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in better request and a considerable business has been done in Fours at Rs. 101⅞. Other denominations are unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull with next to nothing doing, but rates are fairly steady and our quotations are unchanged throughout.

COTTON is in active request, and for the small parcels of new crop available a further advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established. Some business has been done in forward delivery in Ginned Broach at Rs. 210 half-pressed for March, Akote February at Rs. 186, and Good Fair Omra, ready at Rs. 182 per candy full-pressed. These rates are all over home equivalents, but an impression seems to have been established that the first parcels of new Surats must make money and purchases continue to be made accordingly without reference to Liverpool arrival prices. Up-country the state of matters is even worse, prices there being, as a rule, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 higher than Bombay; but possibly when the new crop begins to come in more freely, and it becomes evident that there is Cotton enough and to spare for all without putting each separate package up to auction, we may see a healthier state of trade.

FREIGHTS are nominally firmer. A more active enquiry has been manifested during the day and rates have been pushed up to £2-5 to £2-6-3 but at that there is no great amount of cargo being engaged. Forward, for Liverpool shippers continue out of the market, but a considerable business is doing still for the Mediterranean ports.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unaltered. As usual on Mail-day transactions have been very small but prices are without movement either way.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	20 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	885
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	500
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505
000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
000	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	70
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,950
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
2,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	385
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	890
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	890
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,025
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,000
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	995
	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	49ps*	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.*	Soonderdas Spinning	875
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
—	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196·5·16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	200ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	25
1,990	500	all	30 p	Treacher & Co.	400
...	250	all	40 pe	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 18th December compared with the statement issued on 11th December:—

LIABILITIES.	11th Dec. Rs.	18th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ... " 50,00,000		
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	47,73,725	38,96,766
Do. do. do. at Branches.	14,66,747	12,23,055
Other Deposits	1,78,72,286	2,00,76,373
Post Bills	41,334	41,174
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,47,737	5,18,632
	3,63,76,829	3,75,31,000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,82,085	53,30,184
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,35,535	20,65,509
Loans on Security of do. do.	13,74,856	15,01,905
Current Accounts, overdrawn	516	554
Bills Discounted	1,06,62,195	1,07,95,768
Stamps	4,688	4,609
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,10,064		
Amount applied in reduction " 1,35,000		
	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	2,69,966	2,56,318
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,66,427	5,23,987
Cash and Currency Notes	1,57,05,487	1,66,77,152
	3,63,76,829	3,75,31,000

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay 102 hours 52 minutes.
Minimum time occupied, 43 hours 46 minutes.
*Average time occupied, 77 hours 5 minutes.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, Thursday Evening.

THERE has been a better demand for money this week, mostly in connection with Opium and Indigo, but easy terms of accommodation still prevail. The large deposits in the Bank of Bengal have borne the brunt of the demand, and have gone down 21½ Lakhs under its influence; the Bills Discounted remain almost exactly the same as last week, but the Loans and Credits have increased 4½ Lakhs, making altogether an increased public demand of 26 Lakhs. The treasury balances have increased 31 Lakhs, and the Bank's Investments have been decreased 6½ Lakhs, against a decrease of 12 Lakhs in the Post Bills, so that the cash balances stand about exactly the same as they did last week. The proportion of cash to liabilities remains at 67 per cent.

There is not the slightest improvement in Import trade, and the cold weather trade is, so far, one of the most disappointing on record.

Prices of Indigo have a declining tendency, but yesterday's Tea Sales went off with some spirit, and Prices are firm. The business in Jute is interfered with by absence of European telegrams, and firmness of balers:—the local market is quite steady.

The Bengal Coal Co's. report was opposed at the meeting, last Saturday, by a shareholder, who objected to the cashier's embezzlements being debited to reserve and to profit and loss. After some discussion the report was withdrawn, and a fresh report passed, in which it was provided that Rs. 15,000 of the amount embezzled should be debited to the Managing Director, to be paid out of his commissions, and that the balance, less what may be recovered from the estate of the cashier, should be debited to profit and loss.

The long looked for new charters for the Presidency Banks were laid before the Viceroy's Council, on Tuesday, by Sir William Muir, in the shape of an Act, including in its provisions all the three. Its provisions seem on the whole fair and satisfactory, giving the Banks sufficiently free scope for carrying on their business, while affording ample security for safety of the Government deposits. The principal features of novelty in the Bill are: the Banks may invest, and deal, in the stock of any railway or other work, the interest on which is guaranteed by Government, and in Municipal debentures; the Government's financial business shall be conducted by the Bank, and the Government Balances shall remain in the Bank, the same as they did whilst Government was a shareholder; and Government auditors shall be appointed to examine the Bank's affairs from time to time in the interest of Government. Advances are allowed to be made on railway stock, and also on any description of goods, at the discretion of the Banks themselves. The much vexed question of the Bank of Bengal's Agency at Bombay is finally decided by the Bill, and the principle is laid down that any one of the Presidency Banks may, with the consent of Government, open a Branch in another presidency for working its own Agency business only, but not for carrying on regular banking. The branch of the Bengal Bank in Bombay will therefore be kept on, but the other banks will be equally entitled to open similar agencies here or elsewhere. Amongst the restrictions proposed by the Bill, the two following will probably receive full discussion in Committee: that to prohibit discount of negotiable sec urities bearing only one name, and that to limit advances to any one individual, or partnership firm, at one time, to six lakhs of rupees, excepting in cases specially provided for in the charters; also the clauses enabling the Banks to draw, and deal in, Bills of Exchange payable outside of India, for certain defined purposes.

At the Board of the Bank of Bengal, the Hon'ble David Cowie and Mr. W. T. Berners have taken their seats, in succession to Mr. John Cowie and Mr. E. C. Morgan, who retired by rotation.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not fully maintained the stronger position it assumed towards the close of last Mail, and business has been much interfered with by the break in telegraphic communication. Banks have been rather stiff in their buying rates, but, at the same time, difficult to deal with as sellers, and only a small amount of the paper has been taken at from 1-9⅞ to 1-9 13-16 six months' sight, 1-9⅝ three months, and 1-9½ to 1-9 7-16 on demand: telegraphic was done some days ago, first at 1-9¼, and then at 1-9 7-16 and now no contracts are being made pending re-opening of the wires. Credits have been steady at 1.9 15/16 to 1-10, and document bills have mostly brought 1-10⅛, a little, however, going at 1-10 1/116 toward the close,—also Credits at 1-9.⅞

Rates closed to-day as under

Bank Telegraphic transfer	1s.	9⅜d. nominal
Bank Bills, on demand	1s.	9⅞ to 7-16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s.	9 9-16 to ⅝d.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s.	9 13-16d.
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1s.	9⅞ to 15-16d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1s.	10 1-16 to ⅛d.

France.—Quotations are put at f. 2-32 for three months', and at f. 2-34 for six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—Nothing doing.

China.—The rate for to-day's steamers closed firm at 219⅝ to 220.

No telegram regarding yesterday's issue of Council Bills in London had come to hand at close of business to-day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There is very little life in any part of the Market, but the slightly improving enquiry, noticed the last week or two, still continues, and there are some hopes of better things.

Government paper has kept steady, with rather an improving demand for four per cents., which, however, does not tell on its price, and the week's business has been mostly at 2 premium, although there have been transactions at 1 15-16 and at 2 1-16 also. The four and a half stock rather droops, and has sold at 2 15-16 and 2⅞ premium, whilst the five and a half per cent. paper is entirely out of favor with investors, and hardly any business is recorded in it. To-day's quotations are:—

4 per cents. ...	...	1012
4½ " " ...	...	102⅞
5½ " " ...	...	107⅞ to ⅞

Bank Shares have become somewhat flat, and Bengals have been sold at 1,440 and 1,437½; also Nationals at 110 and 109½, and Agras at 93.

Tea Shares remain very quiet as a rule, but there is an enquiry for some stocks: Central Cachars have improved from 129 to 137, and Singells to 101, still higher prices (in proportion) having been given for time. Assams have brought 580, Jokais 102, Motholas 5 premium, Chandypores 655, New Golaghauts 220, Durrungs 70, Gowhattys 87½. Luckimpores 125, Monacherra contributories 72, Bengals 93, Dessai and Parbuttias 136, and Kurseong Darjeelings 99.

Spinning Mill Shares, although enquired after, have not made further progress in value, and business has not been extensive. Transactions have been: Barnagores at 90, Calcutta Jute at 97, Orientals at 60 to 63, Howrahs at 77 to 76, Budge Budges at 1 discount, Dunbar Cotton at 85, Gooserys at 215, and Bowreahs at 85½ to 87, dropping again to 85.

Coal Shares.—The only business reported is again in Beerbhooms, at the advanced price of 111. There is an enquiry for Bengals, but no transactions have transpired.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steams are rather better again, sales having been effected at 410 and 415. Bengal Iron have brought par, and Carew & Co. 115.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th December as compared with that for 7th December:—

LIABILITIES.	7th December. Rs. A. P.	14th December. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,03,950 13 1	18,03,940 13 1
Treasury Balance	2,32,45,620 14 10	2,63,30,198 9 8
Other Deposits	3,10,87,165 2 7	2,89,37,015 6 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	18,80,195 4 2	6,60,998 9 5
Sundries	7,75,445 5 9	7,84,693 8 5
Rs.	8,7,02,377 8 5	8,05,14,846 14 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,81,21,225 12 9	1,74,54,433 14 4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	61,37,047 14 4	62,14,3·2 3 10
Credits on ditto	28,58,957 5 9	32,45,804 15 10
Bills discounted	1,41,72,262 15 5	1,41,55,514 9 9
Dead Stock	10,59,826 11 6	10,57,430 3 6
Stamps	12,064 6 1	10,·57 7 6
Balances with other Banks	6,52,932 1 6	5,97,754 6 2
Sundries	1,45,635 7 0	1,41,937 3 4
Bullion	26,621 13 9	9,864 4 9
Cash at Head Office	1,27,24,398 6 5	4,28,87,149 5 0
Do. at Branches	2,48,81,4 4 10 0	3,76,27,697 9 7
Rs.	8,07,92,377 8 5	8,05,14,846 14 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. BRITON, Captain Lindsy Brine, R.N., sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE BARQUE DEWA GUNGADHUR, 594 tons, Captain J. J. Corbines, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE BARQUE WILDVIOVE, 278 tons, Captain H. Batcher, will sail to-day for Malabar Coast in ballast.

THE s. s. OORUN, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two-hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Mozambique (October 14th), via Goa, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hume, Dr. Roberts, Dr. West, Mr. Ingles, Captain and Mrs. Saunders, Dr. Prendergast one insane, thirty-one soldiers, one woman, eight followers, eleven prisoners, sixteen guards, and fifty-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Kattiwar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee. Mrs. R. H. Froud and European Nurse, Mr. Crawford. Lieut. F. G. Alexander and servant. For Cutch Mandvee, Mr. A. Lemissi and two servants, and Mr Chaves and servant. For different ports. One hundred and sixty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general, cargo and the following passengers:—Two Persian ladies, Mr. Lestock Reid, Mr. Bacquet, Mr. Tavenor, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Ingle, Captain Clarke, R. E., one lady, Mr. W. Roognath, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee, Mr. Nilkunt Anuntgoshee, and eighty-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct 14.
20	Umballa (s)	Russell	Bussorah, Dec 2.
	Ethiopia(s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Nov 27.
	H. M. S. Daphne	Foot	Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Tartar (s)	Johnson	Jeddah and London.
	Guy Mannering (s)	Mann	Aden, Jedda, &c.
	Cashmere	Thomson	Hull.
	Kit Carson	Spence	Amherst.
	Esperance	Got	Mauritius.
	City of Aberdeen	Scale	Galle.
	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Southampton.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	H. M. S Briton	Brine	Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
Barque Dewa Gungadhur, Carbines, to Cochin.
Barque Wildviove, Batcher, to M Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
16	Sea Gull (s)	Dowdy	London, Oct 13.
	Madras (s)	James	Rangoon, Dec 12.
	H. M. S. Topaze (s)	Thrupp	Bombay, Nov 22
	City of Lucknow	Watson	London, Aug 30.
	Lochgoil	McMichen	Cardiff, Aug 4.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
16	Pilot (s)	....	....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·974
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	7 ·5
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·1
Minimum do. do	71·8
General Direction of wind...E, ENE, ESE, E, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	249

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LONDON.

Tartar s, 200 kegs red lead, Jewraj Valjee.
Walmer Castle, 200 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Rajpoot, 55 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 21 bales paper, Dadabhoy and Co; 50 kegs salt and 250 barrels alum; Ruttonjee Jewraj; 8 cases looking glass, Ebramjee Norbhoy.
Good Hope s, 54 cases sherry, Cutter Palmer and Co.
Zampa s, 4 cases thread, Newraz Woodooram.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bangalore s, 40 casks iron wire, H Clason and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stelvio s, 200 bags galls, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 4 bales wool, Lilladhur Monjee; 40 bales wool, Nensy Megjee; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 97 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee; 45 bales cotton, Khisiram Salugram; 90 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchore; 130 bales cotton, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 18 bales wool, Dewjee Premjee.
Zampa s, 150 cwt coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee; 103 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Zante s, 103 bales cotton, Vurdhamon Poonsee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Mooljee Nasserwanjee and Co.
Macedonia s, 200 bales cotton, 1,167 bags rape seed, and 667 bags teelseed, Killick Nickson and Co; 130 cwts horns, Kador Ismail; 280 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 700 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales wool, Nemraj Nurotomdass; 35 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbhut and Co; 56 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 27 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 80 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee.
Tagus s, 1,170 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 5 boxes silver coins and 1 box gold coins, The C M B of I L and China; 77 pieces E teeth, Allybhoy Adomjee; 5 bundles E teeth, Nuthoomull Motichund; 9 bundles E teeth, Goolam Hoosein Currimbhoy; 4 cases fishmaws, Mereally Munjee; 16 cases dry ginger, Munjee Asser.
Khiva s, 400 bags myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 700 bags myrabollams, Nursee Khuttow; 700 bags galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 15 bales hides and 12 cases fishmaws, Nurseebhoy Allarakhia.
James Drakers, 500 bags rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 5 bales hides, N Jehangeerjee.

FROM GENOA.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 361 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Khiva s, 26 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

HIGH COURT.—21ST DECEMBER.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

For Consent Decree.

566-75—Janardhun and G—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace.

Suit for further hearing.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

1192-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeevun and others—Fletcher & Smith.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.
5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.
339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others.—H. Bicknell.
306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanee Ardaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

16-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow—Shanbhagwan Thanoogton, ... Langley —Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

(Ecclesiastical side.)

In the matter of the last will and testament of Tricumjee Veljee, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased—Prescot and Winter—Bai Kessurbai widow vs Narronjee Waljee, Dewjee Waljee and Mohunjee Waljee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Summary Suit.

658-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert B Reynold and others vs Ebrahim Hassun.

SHORT CAUSES.

573-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shri Jewunlaljee Goverdhunjee vs John de Cruz—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
575-75—In person—Bhasker Maneckjee vs Ruokmibai widow.
625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Damjee vs Gungachurn Sewparsad—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
628-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Hormusjee B and another vs J R Almeida.
632-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Mulla Govind vs Khoja Khakee Adut and others.
635-75—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumibai widow vs Raghoonath Vassoodev and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
637-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Gocul Mathoora Madan vs Jamsetjee Pestonjee M.
638-75—Pestonjee Kawasjee—Maneckjee Rustomjee M vs Jamsetjee Pestonjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
650-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jewanjee Hormusjee vs Sorabjee Nanabhoy.
651-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ludhabhoy Ibrahim vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed—Balkrishna and B., and Crawford and Boevey.
252-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Goculdass Damjee—K Morojee.
428-75—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlall Bhowanedass vs Dhurrumdass Jumnadass and others.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjeewundass Madhowdass.
258-75—K Morojee—Manecklal Atmaram vs Ruttonvahoo widow and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
43-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sittibae widow vs Wittoba Pandoorung and others.
375-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Moteeram Bhugboobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Co—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

573-74—Chalk and Turner—Sorabjee Dorabjee and another vs Shaik Hoosein Baibanee—Fletcher and Smith.
471-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhoydass Hurrybhoy vs Goverdhundass Hurribhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
578-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghandhibhoy Jehangeer Mody—Prescot and Winter.
645-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee and another vs Parthugarji Rasalgarjee.
616-75—Tyabji and Sayani—Peerbhoy Assur vs Hajebhai Ghoolam Hoosein.
647-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Sittabai widow vs Gunputrao Pandoorung.
652-75—In person—Mahomedally Malla Kadurbhoy vs Dosbhoy Kaderbhoy.
659-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Appollo Press Company Ld vs Goverdhun Purshotum.
660-75—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Barclay Reynold and others vs Remoobhoy Mahomed.
6 9-75—In person—Bhugubhoy Custoorchund vs Kesserchund Lulloobhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Frescot and Winter—Part heard.
295-75—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Gordhundass Goculdass —Macfarlane and Skipsey.
519-75—Janardhun and Ghandbibhoy—G J Mody vs Madhowrao Dinnanath and others—Chalk and Turner.
572-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others vs W Nicol and Company.
574-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sarrabai widow vs Jan Mahomed K—A Framjee.
551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Dewjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Mutte vs Manockiall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hassunbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thucker Dewjee Hirjee—G S Judge.
278-75—Mr Balkristna and B—Pranjiwundass Jugjeewundass vs William Louden—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Howard, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Morar.

DECEMBER 20.

Alexander, Lieut., Bombay, 3rd Scind Horse, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Cathcart, Captain, Bombay 12th Regt, to join, to Dharwar.

DECEMBER 20.

Little, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Cole, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Wells, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Hemans, Captain, Bombay R A, on leave, to Oudh.
Skipton, Surg Major, Bombay 2-25th Regt, to rejoin, to Aden.
Howard, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.
Gregory, Captain, Bengal 15th Hussars, on duty, to Delhi.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, December 16.)

The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Nov 1875, consequent on the appointment of Mr P S Melvill to be Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda:—

Mr J W Macnabb, Depy Comsr, 1st class, to be Comsr and Supdt.

Lt Col J B Smyly, Depy Comsr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comsr, 1st class.

Capt G G Young, Depy Comsr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comsr, 2nd class.

Capt P L N Cavagnari, Asst Comsr, 1st class, to be Depy Comsr, 3rd class.

Mr A R Bulman, Asst Comsr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comsr, 1st class.

Capt E R Conolly, Asst Comsr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comsr, 2nd class.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col A H Bamfield, Offg Depy Insptr-Genl of Police, Lahore Circle, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th Dec 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Kirby, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Kangra Division, obtained privilege leave for twenty days, with effect from the 1st Nov 1875.

Maj P Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, was relieved of the Office of Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, on the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1875, and rejoined the Office of the Supdg Engr, 3rd circle, on the afternoon of that date.

Mr G D DeRozario, Clerk, 4th Class, 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Supdg Engr, Upper Bari Doab Circle, is allowed ninety-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd Jany 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 4455 E I of 11th Oct last, the appointment of Mr W Ewing as a Temporary Overseer of the 3rd grade takes effect from the forenoon of the 11th Dece 1875.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 15.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Henry Sneyd Beadon, B A, Offg Senior Supt of Survey, is appointed to be also supdt of Survey under Act V (B C) of 1875.

The Rev John Robinson, Bengali Translator to this Govt, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev R J Ellis is appointed to act as Bengali Translator to this Govt, and also to be the officer who shall keep the catalogue of books required to be kept under Section 18, Act XXV of 1867, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd J Robinson, or until further orders.

The orders of the 30th Oct last published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 17th Nov 1875, granting Moulvie Mahomed Kamil, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Chittagong, an extension of leave for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

Mr Richard Herbert Greaves, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Koordah division of the Pooree district.

Mr John Berney Worgan, Offg Judge of Rajshaye, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th inst.

This cancels the leave granted to Mr Worgan in the notification of the 11th Oct 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 20th idem.

Mr William Erskine Ward, M A, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshaye during the absence, on leave, of Mr J B Worgan, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Baring Lawford is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Hooghly during the absence, on duty, of Mr H T Prinsep, or until further orders.

Mr George Abram Grierson, Asst Mag and Collr, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr Alexander Thomas Maclean, Dist and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 2nd Nov, instead of from the 4th idem, as previously notified.

Mr Horace Abel Cockerell, Comr of Dacca, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 10th Dec 1875.

Mr Edwyn George James Stapleton is appointed to act as Head Asst, Revenue Dept, and to be Registrar, Revenue and General side of the Bengal Secretariat, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen, or until further orders.

Mr Herbert Mosley, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to have charge of the Setamurhee Division of the Mozuffferpore district.

Mr J Nugent will continue to be Asst Mag and Collr of Seetamarhee.

Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Patna.

Mr Christopher Cooper is appointed to officiate as an Asst Supt of Police.

Mr A Blair, Dist Supt of Police. Noakholly, is appointed to be an Additional Depy Comr of Police, Calcutta, under Section 5, Act IV (B C) of 1866.

Mr F T H Tiery is appointed to officiate as Head Master, Patna Collegiate School, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A S Phillips, or until further orders.

Surg J O Neill is appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

The orders of the 30th Nov 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 1st inst, appointing Dr. J A Greene to be Civil Medical Officer of Maldah, are cancelled. This cancels also the appointment of Surg Gopal Chunder Roy to be Civil Surg of Serampore.

Surg William Arthur Gilligan is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Dr Krishna Dhone Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr J J Livesay C S., is appointed to be Vice-chairman of the Road Cess Committee of Purneah, vice Mr E A Bradbury, transferred.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, December 18.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The untaken portion, viz. 18 days, for the three months privilege leave granted to Mr H B Goad, Dist Supdt of Police, Moradabad, in G O No 515 A, dated the 21st of July, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion, four months, of the one year's furlough granted to Mr C Platts, Headmaster, Zila School, Aligarh, by Notification No 91A, dated 25th March, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surg J MacGregor, Offg Supdt, Central and Dist Jails, Benares, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg R Milne deceased, with effect from the 24th Oct, 1875.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of the notification in this Dept, No. 176, dated 26th Aug, 1875, Shaik Badr-ud-din Khan, to be a member of the Municipal Committee of Fatehpur for one year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg B O'Brien to be a Civil Surg, 2nd class, N W Provinces, with effect from the date of confirmation of Surg J McGregor in the appointment of Supt, Central and Dist Jails, Benares.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G L R Richardson, B L C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by Govt of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1245, dated 10th Dec, 1875, to be a temporary Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Hon' the Lt-Govr of the N W Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His H the Lieut-Govr has been placed to make the following posting:—

Mr J White, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, to Benares, as Asst Mag and Collr.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr M S Howell, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, is placed on special duty for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is temporarily transferred from the Benares to the Agra Provincial Division.

The services of Mr A C Crampton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Agra Provincial Division, are temporarily transferred to the Archæological Division.

With reference to Notification No 430 E, dated 3rd May, 1875, the services of Sergeant J Warburton, Overseer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of Capt A Cunningham, R E, at Roorkee, for employment on hydraulic experiments.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr C W Palmer, Sub-Asst Conservr, with effect from 1st Dec, 1875, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr C T Evans, Asst-Engr, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, passed on the 24th November, 1875, the departmental standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in P W C, Chapter 11, section IV, para. 22

Mr G C F Barnardo, Asst Engr, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindoostani prescribed in P W Code, Chapter II, section IV, para. 22, on the 4th Dec. 1875.

Mr J H William, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from 1st Dec, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R J Carson, Overseer, 1st grade, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 6th instant from the privilege leave ... 1875.

With reference to Notification No 1903 E, dated 17th Nov 1875, Mr R H D Mills, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, on the 23rd, and joined the Eastern Jumna Canal on the 24th idem.

With reference to Notification No C-93 E, dated 27th Sept 1875, Sergeant T Greening, Supvr, 2nd grade, joined the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, on the 6th Nov 1875.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted by the Govt of Bl, which dated from the 8th Sept 1875, is cancelled

In continuation of G O No 1982 E, dated 30th Nov 1875, Lieut E W Creswell, Asst Engr, joined the Narora Division on the 19th Oct, 1875, and left it on the 1st instant, to return to the Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on the same date.

Under instructions from the Adjt-Genl of the Army, the order of H E the C-in-C, dated 5th Nov, directing Lt Badgley, R E, to join the Camp of Exercise at Dehli, is cancelled.

With reference to the Genl Orders of the C-in-C, dated 14th Oct, 1875, and 5th Nov, 1875, and in continuation thereof, the services of the undermentioned officers of the Irrigation Department are placed at the disposal of the C-in-C from such dates as they may be required for employment at the Camp of Exercise:

Col W H Greathead, R E, C B, Chief Eng, Lt Col G D Pritchard, R E, Ex Engr, and Lieuts D A Johnston, R E, Asst Engr.

In continuation of Notification No C891 E, dated 10th Sept 1875, Maj H Jones, R E, Ex Engr, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is permitted to proceed to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Maj H Jones, R E, made over, and Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, received charge on the 13th instant of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, where the latter will officiate pending return of Capt Western from furlough.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, 6th Dec. 1875.)

Bgdr Genl R Hume, C B, Comdg the Saugor Dist, is directed to proceed to Calcutta and assume command of the Presy Dist, during the visit of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The following movements of officers of the R A, are ordered:—

Col F G Pipon, C B, 23rd Bgde, from Barrackpore to Allahabad and Col C M Young, 11th Bgde, from the latter to the former station, to join the brigades into which they have exchanged.

In accordance with para 1218, Bengal Army Regulations, Lt Col A A Currie, Comdt 23rd N I, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 20th to the 28th Aug last, the period during which he was on court martial duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surg Maj J Robinson, in medical charge of the 59th Regt, is posted to that corps for five years, as medical Officer "attached," under the provisions of para 15 of the Royal Warrant, dated 1st March 1873, in succession to Surg Maj J Watts.

Capt the Hon'ble G A Vere Bertie, Coldstream Guards, is appointed provisionally Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl F F Maude, C B, V C, Comdg the Allahabad Div, subject to his passing the required examination.

Capt W V Ellis, S C, Adjt of the 25th N I, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Lieut Genl Sir Charles Reid, K C B, Comdg the Lahore Div, with effect from the 13th Nov 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut R Whalley, 39th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty, at the regimental depot, published in G O C C of the 29th Sept 1875, page 484.

Surgn D P Palmer, M D, is transferred from the medical charge of the 5th Bl Cavy, to the officiating medical charge of the 18th Bl Cavy.

The undermentioned candidates, having passed the prescribed examination, have been reported qualified for admission to the Subordinate Medl Dept as Hospital Apprentices:—

William Thomas Abby, Francis James Daley, Edwin Augustus Bedell, Herbert Walter Bowder, George Alfred Collins, James Alexander O'Brien, Thomas Henry Robinson, Edwin Walter Fraser, Herbert Archer, Joseph Antony Johnson, William Joseph O'Callaghan, James Walsh Routleff, Samuel Timothy Neiss Blake, Arthur David Cotton, Henry Manuel and Alexander George Macmillan.

The following orders are confirmed,—

Presidency District order, dated the 23rd Nov 1875, directing Surg S Borah, recently arrived from England, to do duty in the Presy Genl Hospital.

Dated the 23rd Nov 1875, directing Surg J Martin to assume medical charge of the depot 1st Batn 3rd Buffs, families 3-5th R A and Mily Prison, Fort William.

Dated the 24th Nov 1875, appointing Surg J Martin to be Garrison Staff Surg, Fort William.

Dated the 26th Nov 1875, directing Col P G Pipon, C B, R A, to assume command of the district, and Col F S Blyth, 40th Foot, to assume command of Fort William, with effect from the 27th idem, consequent on the departure of Bgdr Genl J Ross, C B in command of the Perak expedition.

Dated the 30th Nov 1875, directing the undermentioned medical officers, recently arrived from England, to do duty in the Presy Genl Hospital, as a temporary measure:—

Surg W Beatson and Surg G S A Ranking.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 29th Oct 1875, directing Capt W E Rutherfurd, officiating 1st Wing Subn 42nd N I, whose services are urgently required with the 16th N I, and to which regiment he is to be transferred to join the wing of that regiment at Dacca, at once, travelling at the public expense.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 26th Nov 1875, appointing Surg F W Wright, M B, 24th Punjab N I to the medical charge of the Station Staff at Jhansi, vice Surg T O'Farrell, M D.

Shillong Station order, dated the 20th Nov 1875, appointing Capt A I Iles, 43rd N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 22nd idem, in room of Capt A B Clare, officiating Bgde Maj Eastern Frontier Dist proceeding on inspection tour with the Bgdr Genl Commanding.

1-17th Foot.—Batn Order, dated the 20th Nov 1875, appointing Lieut and Local Capt M W Brock to be Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from the 22nd idem

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Regl Order, dated the 14th Nov 1875, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on duty to Calcutta, of Lieut and Adjt J J Preston:—

Lieut F C Howard, to act as Adjt.

Lieut the Hon'ble N G Lyttelton, to act as Instr of Musketry.

42nd Native Infantry—Regl Order, dated the 6th Nov 1875, appointing Lieut G Ponsonby, 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt W E Rutherfurd, proceeded to join the 16th N I, and to continue to act as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Vety Surg G A A Oliver, (A Bgde,) to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

9th Lancers—Lieut the Hon'ble C G Lascelles, to remain at Simla, from the 14th Oct to the 15th Nov on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Sub-Lieut C J R Hearsey, to Mussoorie, from the 18th Nov to the 18th Dec, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col T N Harward, (19th Bgde,) to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Capt H H A Stewart, to remain at Mozufferpore in Tirhoot, from the 16th Oct 1875 to the 16th Feb 1876, on medical certificate, in extension of the general leave, from the 1st August to the 15th Oct granted him by the General Officer commanding Rawal Pindi Division.

2-15th Foot.—Lieut J Crossle, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-22nd Foot—Lieut F E C H Gordon-Cumming, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Lieut J G S Goff, to remain in England, for three months, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by G O.

70th Foot—Lieut T A Freeman, to Jhansi, from the 7th Dec 1875 to the 6th Jan 1876, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col H A Rooke, (on duty at Cawnpore,) for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, with reference to G G O No 1159, dated 22nd Nov 1875.

British Medical Service—Surgn S Doake, M D, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments, &c:—

Personal Staff—Lt Harcourt Ranking Rose, 34th Regt, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on H E's Personal Staff.

Lt Jenico John Preston, Rifle Bgde, to be Aide-de-Camp to Bgdr Genl Ross, C B, Rifle Bgde, proceeding in command of the troops detailed for active service at Perak.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment—Lt William Selwood Hewett to be Interpreter, dated 15th Nov 1875.

65th Foot—Qr mr James Linford, from the 108th Foot to be Qr mr, vice Collins, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 2nd Dec 1875.

92nd Highlanders—Lt Edward Benjamin James Vaughan to be Interpreter, dated 16th Nov 1875.

108th Foot—Qr mr George Collins, from the 65th Foot, to be Qr mr, vice Linford, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 2nd Dec 1875.

109th Regiment—Lieut Alexander Melvin to be Interpreter, dated 26th Nov 1875.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieut the Hon'ble Neville Gerald Lyttelton to be Interpreter, dated 4th Oct 1875.

32nd Pioneers—Capt T. Nicholls, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Jackson. Offg as Qr mr.

35th Native Infantry—Lieut R C S Macausland, 39th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Hayes, on furlough.

37th Native Infantry—Lieut Col J T Watson, Comdt Fort Shabkadar, to be 2nd in Command, vice Montriou, deceased.

42nd Native Infantry—Lieut A Melvin, 109th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate, as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Wauchope on furlough.

Surg J Wilson M D, offg in medical charge, is confirmed in that appointment.

Canvalescent Depot - Kassanli—Major William Taylor Corrie, 1st Batn 11th Regt to be Comt, vice Lieut Col Godfrey Clerk, who resigns.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Lt Col E W E Walker to be Col from 9th Dec 1875.

2nd Battalion 19th Regiment—Capt W R Iles to be Maj from 16th Nov 1875.

2nd Battalion 60th Rifles—Capt A A A Kinloch to be Maj from 22nd Nov 1875.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg Maj R W Berkeley doing duty with the 11th Hussars, is posted to the 55th Foot for a period of five years, as medical officer "attached," under the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873, with effect from 1st Oct 1875, vice Surg Maj S Roch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PALLISER—December 17th, at Dharwar, the wife of Harry George Palliser, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRADFORD—December 15th, at 12 Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Major E. R. C. Bradford, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—HEFFERAN—December 16th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidapore, by the Rev J. Spear, B.A., Henry Edwin Jones to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James William Hefferan, and grand-daughter of Captain W. May, B.N.E., Hastings.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1875.

THE *Native Opinion* of Sunday, in an article on the character and administration of Lord Northbrook, which it pronounces to be equally incomprehensible, says of the ill-judged abandonment of the revenue yielded by the Income Tax:—"His (Lord Northbrook's) first great "financial measure was the abolition of the "Income Tax. It (would have?) required "some strength of mind to abolish the tax at a "time when deficits had become periodical, and "money was required to replenish the treasury." (This the writer had previously explained to be, in his opinion, the chronic state of the finances of India during the earlier period of Lord Mayo's rule.) "At this time, however, the people had "just begun to perceive the real worth of the "loud cry that had been raised in India against "the tax—particularly by the Anglo-Indians, "and consequently there were protests both here "and in England against its entire abolition. "But Lord Northbrook withstood all this and "carried the point in his own way." We are glad to read this tardy acknowledgment of the fairness of the Indian Income Tax—a tax which we, whom the *Native Opinion* continually denounces as the incarnation of Anglo-Indian pride and prejudice, advocated for years against our own interest because we thought it an iniquitous thing that Anglo-Indian officials, merchants, tradespeople, and professional men, and the wealthy natives of the great cities, should escape taxation altogether. It was an act of great weakness on Lord Northbrook's part to do away with a tax which had been made quite unobjectionable to the country at large, and which helped in however slight a degree to provide a counterpoise to the extraordinary weight of taxation imposed upon the poor in India. A Viceroy who inaugurates his reign, before he can possibly know anything of the financial requirements of India, by a sensational reduction of taxation, lays himself open to the suspicion that he is seeking to become popular at the expense of his predecessor's fair fame; and, as the subsequent administration of Lord Northbrook has shown that he might have avoided some serious financial embarrassments with the aid of the half million of revenue yielded by the Income Tax, the wisdom of the act now condemned by *Native Opinion* has certainly not been confirmed by experience.

WE fear it must be acknowledged that the Prince's tour in Southern India has been on the whole—a failure. It was not for want of preparation or of loyalty, however, that this unlucky result has been arrived at; on the contrary, the loyalty has been so ardent that the disappointment of a disjointed programme has only been the more keenly felt. Cholera has been the great enemy with which the projectors of the Prince's route have had to deal. The Annamallay shooting expedition had to be abandoned on account of it, also the interesting journey to Ootacamund, the visit to Bangalore, and other places. As regards the first, His Royal Highness lost his best, we may say his only, chance of sport in the Madras Presidency. There is no doubt that if he could have climbed the Annamallay Hills he would have been favoured with such big game shooting as he will meet with nowhere else in India. The lordly bison, so keenly sought by all the aristocratic sportsmen who come to India for shikar, was certain to be found at home on the Annamallays. These mountains are not easily accessible to Indian hunters, and the abundance of game seen there previous to the unfortunate outbreak of cholera in the Coimbatore district justified the hope that the Prince would be able to carry home a few fine heads wherewith to adorn the halls of Sandringham. As to Ootacamund, the disappointment there is grievously felt. The English residents of the Neilgherry Hills are justly proud of their beautiful mountains, and the costly preparations which they made for the Prince's reception show how very much they coveted the honour of a Royal visit. But the public dispondency on this subject seems to have culminated at Bangalore, where, until the last moment, Europeans and natives refused to believe that the Prince would not come to see, and to be seen. For months past Bangalore has been busy preparing for the Prince, and a very large sum of money has been expended on beautifying the place. The story goes that the local Chief Engineer observed that he could not have effected in fifty years under ordinary circumstances all the improvements the Prince's promised visit enabled him to make in a few months, and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore had looked forward to the Prince's arrival with the utmost anxiety. Cholera, however, is no respecter of places, and for a time it appears to have prevailed to such an extent at Bangalore as to warrant the Prince's advisers in their disinclination to take the Royal party there. The end of it all is, however, extraordinary,—a whole week spent in Madras, one of the dullest and most uninteresting cities in the Indian Empire. There is literally nothing for the Prince to see or to do there but to receive addresses and doze over *burra khanas*. It is about the last place in the world at which any traveller would willingly make a stay, and yet fortuitous circumstances have caused it so to happen that the Prince made a long rest in Madras city. Prodigious! Prodigious! we may exclaim with old Dominie Sampson, though an ingenious mind might connect this lengthened stay with the Prince's amiable desire to shed the light of the Royal countenance on a benighted city. His Royal Highness has shot a couple of Government House deer there and hunted the jackal in the classic groves of Guindy, but, taking these diversions all together, it strikes us as being poor compensation for the really interesting sights and sports the Prince might have enjoyed under the provisions of a better managed or more fortunate itinerary.

The Royal tour in Southern India affords a useful hint, however, to those who have to guide it in the North. There are two things our friends in Bengal would do well to take care of: first, that the Prince is not bored to death by squibs, crackers, and addresses; and, secondly, that he should be allowed just a little leisure to go and amuse himself as he pleases. People in India appear to forget, or to put the fact aside as inconvenient, that they are honouring themselves more than their illustrious guest by getting up a string of *tumashas* reaching from Comorin to Calcutta. The horrible sameness of arches and barber's poles, sometimes called Venetian masts, must be as shocking to the Prince as the tameness of the sea fowls to Alexander Selkirk. Emphatically, they are nothing new to him. More consideration should be given to the Prince than Turkey red and local fireworks imply, and there is something pathetic, we think, in His Royal Highness's efforts to escape from tedious ceremony with the gun for his apology whenever a singular fowl or small deer enables him to elude his tormentors. His visit, which was first announced as one of pleasure and recreation for the restoration of his health, is fast becoming one of real political import; and, although our shrewd Premier may have well guessed that to such a pitch it must come in the end, it is hardly fair to His Royal Highness to work him severely for any political idea. Where there is a necessity for State there should be State; but in the South, at any rate, the Prince's State seems to have been of a character not greatly to impress the native mind. We read of the people turning out in multitudes to meet him, but of lesser numbers witnessing his departure. This is easily accounted for. They expected to see the mighty English Raja mounted on the Royal elephant, and bedizened with gold and jewels. What they actually saw was an English officer in undress uniform attended by English gentlemen in no uniform at all. This is unfortunate, and we think, if the State and the leisure hours of the Prince's time in India were better cared for, His Royal Highness would enjoy better recreation, and the people better gratification than either do at present.

We have more than once commented upon the slipshod fashion in which we do our Raj in India. Antagonistic to native ideas in many things, we set no value on what they value most—ostentation. The consequence is now, that even the Heir-Apparent to the Crown can only present an ordinary appearance to his people. It is not asserted that the Prince of Wales would look any better to Western eyes on an elephant than on a horse, in gold brocade than in a plain frock coat but to the people of India these vanities are of great import, and there is some wisdom in the saying that when a man goes to Rome he ought to do as Rome does. The English standard of etiquette in ceremonial and costume seems to have been hoisted for this occasion over the standard Oriental, and, though Levees and Camps of Exercise are imposing enough in the European estimation of things, our native fellow-subjects care little for them and underrate their splendour. Had the Prince's visit been boldly acknowledged as a great political event in the history of India, it would, of course, have been easy to have rendered the Royal progress one of such Oriental magnificence as the people had not seen since the days of their own Emperors, but Mr. Disraeli being shy to expend money, which, after all, in a measure, has been spent, the combination of State and privacy has not turned out a success. In Madras Presidency, we are told that more money was spent on the Prince's tour than the House of Commons voted for the whole expedition, but that a full return for it has not been received, owing to no definite plan, is, we think, apparent from the meagre results obtained in that part of India.

However, it is never too late to mend, and we trust that in Northern India an appearance of Oriental State may be found consistent with the Prince's avocations in the jungles. It is not money that is wanting, but system, to render the Prince's State, when he chooses to assume it, worthy of his birth and rank. Hitherto, there has been no system, and one is puzzled to know whether His Royal Highness is *incognito* here or *en Prince*; so the result, as might be expected, is not altogether satisfactory.

It is easy to see where the Prince's own tastes lead him, for he has seized upon the few leisure hours he has had to shoot and hunt; but even his passion for the chase is circumscribed and interrupted by a want of definition of his presence here which will neither permit him to be regarded as a traveller nor as an Heir-Apparent. Of course, his position is to be considered a singular and anomalous one under any circumstances, in this country; still, it might not have been made so awkward and incomprehensible as it is, though we may hope for better things in the future.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM THE 3RD TO 8TH DECEMBER 1875.

THE Mushir of Yemen has ordered 400 troops from Hoodeida to Sanna, from which it is to be inferred that the Hashid tribes are still resisting the authority of the Turks.

Heavy rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Hoodeida, flooding the Wadee Saham and the Wadee Sardud. Many camels were drowned and there was great loss of coffee and other merchandise.

The Egyptian troops that marched from Massowa for Abyssinia have gone by the Sanheet route.

It is reported that 200 regulars and 200 Bushi Bazooks which were recently sent from Zeyla as a reinforcement for Raoof Pasha, have been surrounded by the Al Esa and other tribes and are unable to reach Hurrar. Troops are expected from Egypt to relieve Raoof Pasha at Hurrar, if they have not already arrived.

Abdool Khadur Pasha, A. D. C. to the Khedive, who was to have commanded at Berbera, has been appointed to Massowa in the place of Munzinger Pasha.

It is reported that the Egyptian squadron under M'Killop Pasha which annexed some of the northern provinces of the Sultan of Zanzibar, is unable to move from want of coal. 21,199 camels entered Aden from the interior in November with miscellaneous supplies and merchandize. 7,998 sheep were imported into Aden in the same month from Berbera and other African ports; also 107 head of cattle and 110 cwt of ghee. The exports to those places were 3,67,366 yards of cotton piece goods, 3,051 cwt. of dates, 107 cwt. of tobacco, besides large quantities of grain and pulse.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Resident.

P. S.—The latest news of Raoof Pasha is that the reinforcements above referred to were obliged to retreat with a loss of 30 killed and wounded, when within 30 miles of Hurrar. The Pasha is said to be short of provisions and water, and that he is surrounded by Gallas.

J. W. SCHNEIDER.

LLOYD'S OFFICIAL LIST on the preservation of ships from decay, 12th October, 1875.—We are, as a nation, so much dependent upon iron for nearly all our marine constructions, and iron in salt water is subject to such rapid deterioration from rust, corrosion, barnacles and seaweed, that it is of the very utmost importance to find a preservative which shall be alike effectual in all climates, hot or cold, dry or humid. Something is wanted to keep from decay our ships and steamers that cross the wide ocean, or continually run the gauntlet of our rocky coasts; the ferry boats and barges that ply on our busy rivers; the pontoons that carry our floating stages; the piles and girders that bear up our piers and bridges; or the lighthouse that warns the mariner of some dangerous shoal Inside and outside they require to be constantly watched, or the finger of decay will mark them for its own. A composition that will be equally serviceable on the inside as well as the outside of vessels, upon which salt water or fresh, or mere moisture, will only have the effect of hardening and rendering it more durable, is the great desideratum which appears to have been supplied in the substance known as *Griffith's Patent Imperial Silicate Anti-fouling Paint*. The principle of this composition was discovered some years ago, and the process of manufacture, as carried on by the Liverpool Silicate Paint Company, has been continually improved until now it is apparently as perfect as any human discovery can ever be pronounced to be. The most elaborate experiments, made not only in England by some of the largest public companies, land and marine, but also abroad, in the Mediterranean, in Indian and African waters, where the severest tests are inevitably and unavoidably applied—have apparently established the complete success of the principles advocated and practised by the inventor. It is also a marked and distinctive feature of Griffiths' Imperial Silicate Anti-fouling Composition that it is equally applicable to wood and metal, its properties being strongly adhesive and perfectly water-repellant. Under these circumstances we are not surprised to learn that the demand for this *Anti fouling paint* is rapidly increasing both at home and abroad, and that the manufacturers are rarely able to keep pace with the demands made upon them. Upon one thing both they and the patentee may rely, namely, that it only needs the same care and attention hitherto bestowed upon the manufacture, to render their composition still more widely popular and increasingly useful, not only to the shipowner, but to all owners of iron constructions both afloat and ashore.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 17TH DEC.

On the 15th instant a marriage took place here between Frederick Vans-Leckie, Esq., Captain, 56th Regiment, Pompadours, and Mary, daughter of Mr Hoghton, Inspecting Post Master, Sind. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Coates, Chaplains of Kurrachee, officiated. The service, a choral one, was excessively well executed, and at the end of the ceremony, as the happy couple were about to get into their carriage, the men of the 56th Regiment, who were waiting outside the church door, gave three cheers, the horses were taken out of the carriage, and the men of Captain Leckie's company ran with it to Mr. Hoghton's residence. Subsequently a large party of distinguished guests assembled at the house of the bride's father. The young couple have gone to Manora for their honeymoon.

Kurrachee is now very dull. Sir William Merewether is away, and General Howard Vyse is on leave. At a concert held in the Frere Hall on Friday last, a lady, whose husband commands one of the batteries here, sang several songs. The fair and accomplished musician received a great and deserved compliment from a native gentleman. When asked if he knew what she was singing, or if he understood it, he replied, "Do you understand the bulbul?"

Our concerts here are always a great success owing to the kind exertions of Captain Newbury, the popular Adjutant of the Pompadours. On the 5th proximo the B Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, the Old Grey Battery which suffered so much at Inkerman, marches on to Hyderabad, and we shall be very sorry to lose them, as amongst them we have good cricketers, actors, polo-players, and musicians. I must not forget to add that our Race meetings this year are entirely due in their success to the admirable management of the Captain of the Battery, who undertook the onerous and thankless post of Secretary. The weather is cold, but not cold enough for fires yet. Captain Clarke, of the Engineers, leaves for the Camp at Delhi this day. Major LeMessurier, of the same corps, left us some time back *en route* to the same place.

HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

17TH DEC.

WHATEVER may be the feeling in an Indian station about speeding the 'parting,' it is always 'welcome the coming guest.' And so it has been with the late and new Residents. I believe that Mr. and Mrs. Saunders had by many little acts of kindness, unnoticed perhaps by all but their recipients, endeared themselves to people of all ranks in this place. If Mr. Saunders had a failing, it was that he was too energetic about small things which might well have been left to his lieutenants. But of his impartiality, liberality, and sincere desire to make the best of everything and every body, there can be little doubt, and his integrity extended to the most minute details of every-day life. I cannot, for example, remember ever seeing him in one of the Minister's carriages, or riding one of the Minister's horses, except of course on the occasion of State visits to the city, while I regret to say that some other officials connected with the Residency have from time to time forgotten themselves sadly on such points. It may be said that a certain amount of State should be kept up by such dignities as Assistant Residents and Military Secretaries; but I suppose this was taken into consideration when their salaries and allowances were fixed by the Government which they serve, and I believe that, from the time of Lord William Bentinck downwards, Governor-Generals have invariably, and justly, set their faces against this kind of "sponging." It is strange how an Englishman can so far sink his nationality as to do this kind of thing. The fact, however, remains that officers who may be called any day to assume a (diplomatically) hostile attitude towards the Nizam's Government have habitually put themselves into a very false position by allowing themselves to be under personal obligations to H. H.'s Minister. I believe that the case is very different in other parts of India, in British territory, I mean; but *a fortiori* in a Native State a strict observance of such points is necessary.

I may mention here that Mr Saunders' resignation has not yet been accepted. He was offered Mysore on return from his leave but declined it.

On Monday last about 200 guests were invited by the Minister on behalf of the Nizam to a State dinner in honour of Sir Richard and Lady Meade. The Bara Durree was the scene of the entertainment, and a very pretty scene it was. For two or three miles a blaze of light predicted to the approaching guests that the Minister's pyrotechnist was essaying something out of the common, and from the outer gate to the porch the road was marked by a hedge of lamps. At the porch the Minister, wearing the General officer's belt presented to him by the Prince in Bombay, met his visitors with his usual politeness, having a word or a smile for everyone. Once inside a very gay sight opened to view. The little terrace *parterre*, its walks covered by white canvas, was dotted with bright uniforms and the brilliant dresses of the little world of fashion of Secunderabad. Below, and beyond an oblong open space of garden, letters of fire "Welcome Sir Richard and Lady Meade," and everywhere through the increasing crowd moved native gentlemen in the most gorgeous apparel, some of them with belts and *aigrettes* of diamonds worth the proverbial king's ransom, while the marvellous gold lace and turban of the Commandant of the Reformed Troops was a theme of universal remark. Nor were creature comforts forgotten, for the Minister's maroon and gold liveries were on all sides profering sherry and bitters to refresh the weary after a six miles' drive in a Trimulgherry cab, or Bolarum tonga. Just as 'God save the Queen' announced the Resident's arrival, the moon, rising from behind the large two-storied building which is the Bara Durree proper, threw into relief the feathery cocoanut trees which fringe the garden and added considerably to the effect of the whole scene. After a somewhat long interval a move was made, and a walk of 200 or 300 yards brought the hungry ones to the dinner table which was arranged in horse-shoe form round three sides of the outer verandah on the lower story. The excellent string band of the Reformed Troops played during dinner as well as any European regimental band; I understand you heard them at the recent Masonic Ball in Bombay. No toasts were drunk, but after dinner a move was made to the upper story of the building, and the fireworks at once began. I see Bombay has been grumbling at Messrs. Brock's fireworks; I think on another similar occasion you might do well to try Mr. de Launey, the Hyderabad *artiste*. Here, however, the locality aided him, for in front of the set pieces a large tank, or fountain, reflected all their beauty, and from its surface rose most of the rockets and nameless spinning wheels of fire in which the pyrotechnist genius indulges. Suffice it say that the lady for whose honour and delectation the whole affair was got up showed her pleasure by the most unmistakable signs of delight. A moonlight drive by the 'glad waters of the dark blue' *tank* brought us home soon after midnight.

On Wednesday morning a parade of the Subsidiary Force and Contingent Cavalry was ordered for the Resident and the Minister, who rode on to the ground between the cemetery and the Lower Arsenal about 7. The cavalcade first moved along the line, in the wake of an enterprising lady on a bay Waler, whom the spectators at first falsely imagined was Lady Meade, like the Virgin Queen at Tilbury, 'resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all, to lay down for my people my honour and my blood even in the dust.' However, on returning to the saluting point, her Ladyship was found seated in the General's carriage, and the lady on the bay turned out to be some one else. After the usual march, and a somewhat sluggish trot and canter, the Cavalry indulged the spectators with a charge, the 16th Lancers being, however, much reduced in strength on account of the absence of a squadron, on escort duty at Madras, where it is reported that three of their officers have run first, second, and third for the big steeplechase. The 44th, who made their first public appearance on the occasion, seem a fine lot of men, but the length of their tunics detracts from the smartness of their appearance. The parade over, a large party including the Resident and the Minister adjourned to the General's for breakfast. The officers of the 76th gave, what is, I suppose, a farewell entertainment at their Mess the other day; at least the gallant and sporting Colonel said farewell to his moustaches for some time, having, I hear, read the "Grandmother" in costume.

There is a fresh row brewing at the Public Rooms, which, by the bye, are a disgrace to the station, both from their dirty tumble-down condition, and indifferent catering in the liquor department. A conservative minority, however, bar all attempts at reform. They are, however, rarely seen at the rooms except on the occasion of a general meeting, at which the regular frequenters of the place are powerless on account of the majority of two-thirds required for alterations of existing rules. And yet it is the very place of all others where such an institution should be financially and practically a success. To a large number of unattached officials, military and civil, may be added the officers of four or five native regiments who practically have no messes of their own, and adjoining the rooms is a really good library. Then on such occasions as cricket matches, race ordinaries, or settling days, a large business is done, and every evening finds a select circle seated in front of the bar, each of whom does something for the good of the house, besides which a few bachelors dine there more or less regularly. In other ways, too, the house is divided against itself, the committee providing wines, not always the best procurable, and selling them at a profit; and a fat butler, who inherited the rooms, and a few lakhs also, from his father, doing the messing at such a profit as seems good to him. Besides which he receive Rs. 30 a month from the rooms, and some of his cooks at least are also paid. He also does a very good business outside the rooms. He appears however to be the only man in the place with sufficient capital and head to carry on the concern, and, as such, dictates his own terms.

Speaking of races I am reminded that the usual pleasant meeting out at Moul Ali has fallen through this year, chiefly, as far as I can make out, from a general reluctance to serve on the committee exhibited by all those who had anything to do with the monsoon meeting, where some very sharp practice rather disgusted straightforward sportsmen. Moreover, a meeting at Moul Ali would have inherited Rs. 800 of debt from previous seasons. A sky meeting has however been got up on the Bowenpully Course, but the usual cups from the City will be lost this year, as they could not well be expected for a purely local meeting. The Chudderghat meeting has also fallen through, and I fear chiefly on account of excessive plunging, and defaults, last year. The buildings for the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company are progressing very slowly, which would be of more importance if there were any cotton in the neighbourhood to be spun or woven. All the 16th lancers are now at north Trimulgherry, but some of them are only in tents, as the new barracks are not quite completed. Their officers intend to "dance in" the new year. The extension of the Railway to Trimulgherry will never be worked and the ground for the workshops at Secunderabad station is now being enclosed.

Sir Salar Jung, accompanied by Captain Trevor, left for Calcutta yesterday by special train.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—MADE OF THE BEST Cow Hide in Black also Tan Colour. 18, 20, 22 & 24 inches long. Prices Rs. 27, 30, 35 & 40. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RANGOON PLOT.

RANGOON, 20TH DEC.

The examination of the prisoners concerned in the recent plot before the magistrate has been concluded. Thirty-one prisoners have been committed for trial at the Sessions.

LONDON, 15TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d

3 per cent. Consols for Account 93⅞

5 per cent. French Rents 1872..... 104

Bar Silver..... 56 7-16

The sum of £265,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

LONDON, 16TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 11/16.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9¾d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 91

4½ do. do. 92

5½ do. do. 96

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..	£10,375,000 Inc.	£375,000
Bills Discounted..	£18,187,500 Dec.	£812,500
Bullion	£23,210,000 Inc.	£250,000

3 per cent. Consols for Account..... 93⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 104

The sum of £143,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival—Europe.

Departure—Bellona.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH DEC. NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	82,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	11,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	27,000	do.
Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton ..	82,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats....	7,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	482,000	do.
do. do. Surats	189,000	do.

Surats during the week were on better demand. Some descriptions were rather scarce at from 1/16 to ⅛ higher.

LONDON, 17TH DEC.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

9lbs. do ..... 8s.

40s. Mule Twist 0-11½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 93⅞

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 104.

The sum of £295,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE Hon'ble Sir T. D. Forsyth, C.B., has been granted furlough for two years from the 19th of February next.

MISS CARPENTER paid a visit to the Viceroy and the Hon'ble Miss Baring on Thursday, and left for Dacca on Saturday evening.

MR. LAING MEASON, special correspondent of *The Echo*, arrived in Bombay from Madras at 12 noon yesterday, and left by the mail train a, 6 P.M. for Calcutta, in order to be at the latter city when the Prince of Wales arrives.

A CALCUTTA paper states that it is expected that H. M. S. Serapis and the Royal Yacht Osborne will not stay longer at Calcutta than ten days. They will then depart for Bombay to wait the return of the Prince, and during the interval the Osborne will be docked.

H. M. S. Daphne arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Colombo with despatches from the Admiral, whereupon H. M. S. Briton sailed in the afternoon of yesterday for Aden. She will proceed to Massowah and thence along the coast according as necessity for her doing so may arise.

ON the departure of Sir William Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, to Calcutta, it is stated that the Hon. Mr. Birch will be sworn in as Lieut.-Governor, and the Hon. Mr. Douglas as Acting Colonial Secretary. Sir William, who goes to Calcutta as the guest of Lord Northbrook, was to leave Colombo by the P. and O. mail steamer due there on the 15th instant.

ORDERS have been issued by the Government of India to the Commissariat Department to supply all the necessary articles and furniture, including 5,000 chairs, required for making arrangements by Captain Grant for the ensuing Chapter to be held on the Maidan, Calcutta. The arrangements are now fast progressing, we read, (some 300 coolies being daily at work,) and will probably be completed before Xmas.

A RETURN showing the quantity of Snider and Enfield Rifle balled ammunition in possession of each regiment and battery, including the ammunition in pouch and regimental store on the 1st January 1876, is to be forwarded to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Calcutta, by every battery of Artillery and regiment of European and Native Cavalry and Infantry, the same being required for the early information of Government.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday, having seen his "Life of Lord Mayo" through the press before leaving England, will remain in India for some months, visiting different parts of the country to see how the work of preparing the Presidency Gazetteers is going on. In addition to these Gazetteers, which when completed will form the most comprehensive and elaborate survey ever undertaken of any country, an Imperial Gazetteer is to be published, which will form a handier and more available work for general reference. The first part of the Imperial Gazetteer will probably be published early in 1877.

THOSE of the Lahore public, who on Tuesday night were present at the amateur theatricals at the Railway theatre, and especially those who occupied the front seats, may congratulate themselves, the Lahore paper says, on their providential escape from certain death. Some short time after the audience had left the theatre the roof fell in, a heavy beam falling in such a way that those sitting in the reserved seats must have been crushed by it had the accident taken place very much earlier. The roof in question has been shaky ever since the rains but was being repaired. It was part of the unrepaired portion which fell in. This part was partly supported by props which were on account of the performance removed.

IT will be a singular thing if Sir Frederick Haines carries with him to Bengal the practice he inaugurated in Madras of giving regimental and wing appointments to officers on a pure seniority system, and if Sir Neville Chamberlain—a Bengal officer—should introduce into Madras the Bengal system of selection. The delicious disorganisation of the Indian Army would be much enhanced if this happened, for all the selected officers would be superseded in Bengal by the seniority men and all the latter by the first in Madras. The Commander-in-Chief in Madras has only to devise a new system of his own for promotion and appointment, and the Indian Army will present one of the most interesting spectacles possible for the military student; indeed, as it is, the contemplative mind is quite lost in its mysteries and mazes.

IN noticing yesterday the feat accomplished by Lieutenant Cameron, R. N., in travelling across Africa, we omitted to mention one circumstance which greatly enhances the credit of the exploit. Lieutenant Cameron set out on his expedition from the East Coast with three companions, Lieutenant Murphy, R. A., Dr. Dillon, and Mr. Moffatt (Livingstone's nephew). Mr. Moffatt died, Dr. Dillon shot himself, and Mr. Murphy returned to Zanzibar from Ujiji with Dr. Livingstone's body. Lieut. Cameron therefore went on alone, and to him alone belongs the glory of having completed a journey which there is a tradition that some old Portuguese travellers made before him, but which he is the first of the moderns to have brought to a happy conclusion. It has been pointed out to us that S. Paul de Loanda is some way below the mouth of the Congo, but Lieutenant Cameron, coming from Ujiji, could not have reached this port without striking the Congo they and tracing a great part of the course of the river.

THE Jute trade of Calcutta is threatened with formidable competition by the Americans of Louisiana State. On this subject the Calcutta *Englishman* writes as follows:—A report on the introduction of jute into the United States, written by Mr. Emile Le Franc of New Orleans, and published in the Official Report of the United States' Commissioner of Agriculture for 1873, is reproduced in the December number of the Bengal Government *Statistical Reporter*, and will well repay attentive perusal. Mr. Le Franc, after the manner of his modest fellow-countrymen, deals in nothing short of millions. He speaks of "saving millions of dollars to the country," and of giving employment to "millions of labourers" In a way that, however gratifying to the general financial aspirations of his country, must suggest some unpleasant reflections to modern capitalists who may desire to pursue their present avocations, and wish to retain the services of a few workmen. Mr. Le Franc is pleased to consider the peerless soil of Louisiana much better suited to the cultivation of jute than the "old and half-exhausted lands of Bengal." Now we confess with bitter humiliation and a sense of painful inferiority that the antiquity of Bengal is indisputable, though there is some consolation in the reflection that a few other parts of the earth's surface are in a similar predicament. But it is surely rather hard that an inhabitant of the favoured Western Republic should taunt this highly respectable Province with its senility while he constructs the most heartless scheme for depriving it of one of the solaces of the evening of its days. Mr. Le Franc's report, however, to be appreciated must be read attentively, and with a proper understanding of the eminent qualifications of the gentlemen whom he has consulted. It is obvious that he has selected them with great discrimination, and with a desire to bring to bear on his subject every exalted quality of mind and every shade of character. One is declared to be "a gentleman of intellectual culture," another is "a planter of ability," and a third is "a gentleman of high patriotic sentiments," while the others form a common herd of "gentlemen of standing and intelligence," "competent economists," and "enlightened citizens" The impression left on our minds by a perusal of this paper is that any person of whom the possession of some estimable quality is not specially predicated is supposed in America to be distinguished by the want of it.

THE *Englishman*:—Whatever may be thought of the proposed modifications in the Charter of the Bank of Bengal, there can be no doubt that they are on the whole highly favourable to the Bank itself. To begin with, a reduction of twenty lakhs is made in its overgrown capital, which, though not enough to reduce it within necessary limits, is, as far as it goes, a very appreciable advantage to the shareholders. Then, the additions made to the kinds of business which the Bank is allowed to transact, open a wide door for the further utilisation of its capital. On the other hand, we are not quite sure that all these additions are desirable. To the power to lend upon the security of Municipal debentures guaranteed by the Government, no exception can be taken. Indeed, the non-existence of such a power has long been a serious anachronism. As regards the power to lend on goods, without restriction, though it only assimilates the Bank of Bengal to other Banks, it may be doubted whether it does not import into its constitution an element of risk, from which an institution that is still, to all intents and purposes, the State Bank ought to be kept clear. The difficulties into which the Bank of Bombay was brought by business of this class are still fresh in the memory of the public, and though the past management of the Bank of Bengal justifies the hope that it would not allow itself to be betrayed into similar imprudence, still there is no guarantee for the Bank always being managed with the same skill and discretion as heretofore; and it must not be forgotten that Government, in withdrawing from its proprietary interests, is also withdrawing from its share in the direction.

The provision limiting loans to a usance of three months is an excellent one. Indeed, we are not sure that the period might not have been made still shorter with advantage to the interests of *bona fide* trade. On the other hand, it is possible that some qualification may be required in the restriction which prevents the Bank from discounting negotiable securities unless they carry on them the separate responsibilities of at least two independent persons or firms. The qualification, as regards Bombay, attached to the power of the Bank to establish branches, is also, we think, open to criticism!"

A QUESTION of some interest to steam navigation companies is now before the Government of India, we are told by the *Indian Daily News*, involving the consideration of total exemption from duty of all stores removed from bond for use on board steamers calling at foreign as well as British Indian ports. In 1867 the British India Steam Navigation Company were informed by the Board of Revenue, in reply to an inquiry, that the privilege of removing stores from their private bonded warehouse, without payment of duty, could only be allowed in the case of stores intended for use on board vessels proceeding to some foreign port as their ultimate destination. The Company had then only one line of steamers; and in view of the apprehended confusion in the arrangements for the general working of the vessels, they decided to relinquish the bonded warehouse. The Company have now submitted an application which contemplates the exemption from duty of stores in steamer calling at British Indian ports as well. This request the Lieutenant-Governor seems to think as unreasonable as the present system under which they are entirely debarred from the privilege to which the visits of their vessels to foreign ports entitle them. The question was submitted to the Officiating Advocate-General for consideration, whose opinion, however, *i.e.*, the taking of stock of provisions and stores at the next home port touched at after a foreign port, does not commend itself either to the Board of Revenue or to the Government of Bengal, as they think it is likely to involve much trouble and vexation to the applicants, as well as to the custom officers. The Board of Revenue suggest that a compromise should be effected, by which half the stores all round for use on mixed voyages should be allowed free; while the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that a vessel "proceeding to a foreign port" is clearly, in the intention of the legislature, not a vessel which calls at a foreign port for a short time and then steams away, but a vessel whose destination, *i. e.*, the place from which she will start on her return voyage, is a foreign port. His Honor would waive all consideration of the intermediate ports, and rule that a steamer proceeding to Singapore is "proceeding to a foreign port," although she touches at Rangoon, and that a steamer proceeding to Bombay is "proceeding to a British Indian port, although she touches, on her way round the coast, at Pondicherry and Goa." In the former case, His Honor would allow the exemption granted by section 183 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, but in the latter he would withhold it. Such an arrangement would, His Honor thinks, sufficiently protect the interests of Government, as well as those of the public.

THE only account yet received of the accident which happened to the Prince of Wales in Ceylon is the following which we take from the *Ceylon Times* of Dec. 9, which was received by post yesterday:—

On the Prince reaching the shore at the village of Avishavella to which he crossed by the ferry from the elephant kraal, Mr. Holland of the Police, who has acted upon this occasion as the Prince's "master of the horse," had the carriages all ready for the start, and His Royal Highness at once got into a waggonette with four of his suite, Lord Charles Beresford sitting on the box with the driver. Amid three cheers more the Prince made a start, and was driven rapidly away while the suite were engaged in getting places in the other carriages, and in a coach which had been engaged for the occasion and which was driven by Mr. Pate, of Colombo. All at once about three minutes after the Prince had started, a cry was heard coming down the bazaar; then succeeded the confused noise of a tumult and loud exclamations in Singhalese and Tamil, "The Prince's carriage is upset!" "The carriage is thrown over!" "Gone over the bridge!" "All killed!" were the Singhalese exclamations which one heard, and to these succeeded an anxious silence and a state of alarmed suspense, while a general rush took place towards the scene of the accident. In an instant after the upset took place Mr. Byrde, the Magistrate, and Messrs. Mantell, White and Kavanagh of the Survey Department, were on the spot and actively engaged in extricating the Prince's carriage. It appears that while driving at a rapid pace through Avishavella in the dark, in doubling a sharp turn, the right wheel of the Prince's carriage went straight over the side of a wooden bridge down into a ditch about two and-a-half feet deep. The carriage and horses were instantly dashed over into the ditch and the Prince and suite were thrown in a heap each above the other upon the opposite bank. Fortunately the ground was soaked with rain, and there were no stones on the other side of the ditch, else the Kraal might have had a melancholy termination. The horses plunged and kicked violently, and thus added to the danger of His Royal Highness. The Prince speedily succeeded in getting out of the carriage and in the next minute the horses were cut out, and Mr. Byrde, Mr. Mantell and other European residents were busying themselves in getting the carriage out of the ditch and in bringing another carriage forward. The Prince meanwhile stood by, apparently in no way put out by the misadventure, for he laughed heartily over the "spill" and called out to take care that his elephant's tail, the trophy of his day's sport was not lost in the confusion. Thanks to the activity of Mr. Byrde, another carriage was brought up in a few minutes, and the Prince and suite seated; and His Royal Highness who seemed in excellent spirits and greatly satisfied with his day's sport, drove off and reached Hangwella in safety at a few minutes after eight o'clock.

It must be a source of as great congratulation to the whole of the British Empire as it was to the simple villagers of Avishavella that the Prince of Wales should have escaped uninjured from an accident that might have been attended with most serious consequences. As people came rushing up the road asking if the Prince were safe, the heartiness with which the reply "Safe, thank God," was given spoke volumes for the loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of her dominions. Viewed in day light the scene of the accident looks even more dangerous than it did on Monday night when the partial light thrown from the torches, and the crowds of natives who thronged the ditch and the bank opposite hid from the view the more dangerous character of the curve. But if any one wishes to convince himself how narrow was the escape which His Royal Highness made on this occasion let him view the spot by daylight, and mark the tangent at which the right wheel of the Royal carriage went off the planks of the bridge, and the ditch into which carriage and horses were precipitated, and he will bless the Providence which saved us from a calamity which would have plunged the whole British Empire into affliction. The broken carriage and horses were taken up to the Resthouse by Mr. Byrde and the other Survey officials. One of the horses, a pair, we believe, belonging to Mr. Morris, the Government Agent of Kurunegallo, was badly cut in three places, and the other walked as if it had sustained injuries. The pole of the carriage had been smashed in pieces, and the springs appeared to have been somewhat started. It is fortunate that the accident occurred in the town of Avishavella where the zealous services of the Magistrate and the officers of the survey Department were available to enable the Prince to post onwards.

NOTES ABOUT MADRAS DURING THE PRINCE'S WEEK.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

MADRAS, 17TH DEC.

IT would probably be no information to your readers to be told that Madras is situated in lat. 13° 3' north; that it stands on the Indian littoral near the commencement of the Bay of Bengal; that its population is nearly 400,000 of which only about 4,000 are Europeans; but it may interest them to know a stranger's opinion about a city that has obtained such a remarkable name in Indian history within the last century and a half. Madras is about the "slowest" place that I have met with in India. The Cooum meanders through the town in almost every direction without apparently making up its mind to do anything; and Madras seems to have imbibed its sluggish characteristics. When I see at the gateways of some of the public buildings ancient sepoys with the tall shiny black hat with a knot on the top that figures in archaic pictures of the soldiers of John Company, I consider them emblematic of the stagnant condition of Madras. Such a hat on a native soldier in British pay would be sufficient to stamp as "benighted" the Presidency that reveres and perpetuates it. After quitting Bombay, where the native soldiers wear smart caps, the appearance of a real live Madras sepoy with the hat of other days creates as much surprise as you might feel if you were leaving London and suddenly entering an adjacent city where the men and women wear the costume of Queen Anne. In other places than Madras such a hat would probably have been placed under a glass shade in a museum and labelled a curiosity; but here apparently old things change not, or change, at all events, imperceptibly. I take the sepoy hat as typical of Madras—stiff, black, uncomfortable, and ancient. When that hat disappears from the byways of Madras, then there may be some hope of the city improving in the way that has characterised its sister Presidency towns.

A critic of Madras, writing in an upcountry journal, expresses himself singularly well pleased with the appearance of the women here. Taking his views to be correct, I was surprised when I traversed the principal streets, to find the women the very reverse of beautiful. Never mind, I thought, the beauty may be round the corner of the next street; but I have wandered through the next street, and the next again, but hitherto I have not discovered the mine of feminine beauty which drew admiration from the *Pioneer's* correspondent. I have come to the conclusion that, like some of the ingenious special correspondents of the London press, he must have composed his enthusiastic sketch before the facts had been created to justify it; or he must be an easy philanthropist, seeing through the medium of the smoke of his generous pipe plainness and dirtiness converted into elegance and beauty. At all events, I wonder where he saw the crowd of beautiful women for which he thinks Madras is remarkable. Most of the males and females of Madras have appeared in the thoroughfares this week. I have examined them all, and found no traces of particular beauty in any of them. The women have heavy features; many of them have frowsy black hair; the majority are dirty; and their costumes are dirty also. The black of Black Town seems to rub off and stick to their clothing and their persons. A Madras crowd cannot compare for a moment with a Bombay crowd. The one has a dirty sameness about it; the other, with its groups of Parsee, Hindoo, and Mussulman women, is remarkable for its beauty and variety. Of course I am speaking of the Madras native population. The European ladies are much like their sisters in Bombay—they are neither to be despised nor gone into raptures about. "They are as God made them, and Sir Jah that's enough for you." All I hope is that nobody in quest of extraordinary specimens of beauty will be tempted by the descriptions of the *Pioneer's* correspondent to make a pilgrimage to Madras, for he will be disappointed. At all events, I have examined the highways and all I can utter is, Where, O where is the feminine beauty that the *Pioneer's* correspondent discovered in Madras? Surely, he must have been seeing visions and dreaming dreams.

The houses in the European quarter of Madras are remarkable for their size and the spaciousness of the compounds attached to them. The hotel I am staying at has several acres attached to it. Large trees are sprinkled about the vast compound; one corner of it is a swamp, where huge bullfrogs croak the whole day long, and lead like the Fair Gulnara—that is the name, is it not?—in the Arabian Nights, a very happy life at the bottom of the sea; behind the house, there is a tank which is at least two acres in extent, and here the dhobies in the neighbourhood come and wash their clothing, the bullocks of a company of several joint stock milk companies wallow in it, and every morning and sometimes, as when the sun is setting, lank naked human figures disport in the browny-green water side by side with the buffaloes. The residents need not get out of the compound as a cricket field. This very evening they had a game, the stumps were an old clothes-basket; the ball was askew and deserves to be respected for its age; the bat, evidently some school prize, was in good enough order; a naked black boy, familiarly called "Satan," officiated as fielder. There was plenty of room for the ball to fly about; sometimes it fell into the swamp and disturbed the vespers of the batrachia; but the hotel residents were in no danger, nor would they have been if a cricket match had been going on simultaneously on every side of the house. All the hotels in Mount Road—which you must know is the principal highway in Madras, being the means of communication between White Town and Black Town—have compounds of a similar description. Even the shops adjoining the thoroughfare have compounds that would astonish a Bombayite by their size. The houses are suitable to the compound: They are large, lofty, and generally have heavy porticoes. At the same time, considering their size and the extents of the grounds attached to them, they are wonderfully cheap. A very large house, situated in the middle of a park, can be rented for from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 a month. I hope the time is not far distant when rents in Bombay for really good houses will be as reasonable as they are in Madras. Certainly in the matter of cheap and extensive house accommodation Madras is superior to Bombay.

But although it is very fine to have parks attached to your bungalows, such luxury cannot be obtained without considerable drawbacks. The result of the ample accommodation that the Europeans have provided for themselves in what I shall still call White Town is that Madras is prodigiously scattered. Parallel to the shore it measures nine miles, it is three miles in width, and the Municipal boundaries enclose an area of twenty-seven square miles. This makes the distances enormous between private residences and the places of business in Black Town. Almost the first thing that a stranger admires is the palatial dimensions of the residences; but his first cause of complaint, unless he has been exceptionally teased by the impudence and affrontery of native coachmen and servants, are the distances. Ordinarily a visit from one house to another cannot be made under half an hour, consequently a day's calling is a very serious business. It seems to me that a man living at one end of the town and having his place of business at the other might have his wife and family buried before he could find time to attend their funeral. It is considered a good joke now in Madras to allude to a person living three or four miles away as your next door neighbour. This matter of enormous distances is the cause of a great waste of time It has been calculated that some wealthy merchants whose place of business is in Black Town and residence in the suburbs have spent, during ten years' residence, one year in proceeding between their houses and their offices, and another year in calling upon their neighbours. It must also be the cause of a great waste of money. Carriages hire must be an expensive item in the monthly bills; and probably what residents gain in the cheapness of their houses is lost again in the expensiveness of moving about. As people are to a great extent oppressed by the distances they are more inert than they might be were the town more compact; and hence arises, I think, one of the principal causes of the "slowness" of Madras.

The Cooum and the fear of the Governor spending his time among the Neilgherries form the principal topics of the Madras press. The Cooum is very much abused, but I am not sure that it is much to blame. If Goldsmith could see the Cooum, which morning, noon, and night seems to be utterly motionless and totally unambitious of joining the sea, he would abandon his description of the Scheldt and speak of the "lazy Cooum." I have no doubt that the Cooum, with its burden of filth, would fly from Madras and dash through the raging surf into the distant ocean, if it could get an incline to roll down; but the general flatness of Madras tells upon the Cooum, and the result is that what under a little management might have been a cheerful silvery stream is little better than a stagnant sewer. The *Pioneer's* correspondent confesses to being puzzled by the Cooum. It meets you everywhere, never seems to go anywhere, and whether it enters the sea is a subject of conjecture. In proceeding along the Mount Road to Black Town, I have crossed the Cooum three times—at all events, I suppose that all the sluggish streams are part and parcel of the same river, the Cooum. The smell from it at each part was not very disgusting; it was most offensive near the central railway station. But it must be remembered that this is the Madras cold season, and I can well believe that in the hot weather the stench from the river is quite sufficient to rouse the ire of the public writers. One of the papers has a protest against the Cooum this morning; but the Cooum is so accustomed to be abused for its dirty work that I daresay it will go on in its present ways for the next hundred years without abating a jot its right to be considered a public nuisance. I thought, what a fine thing it would be if the sewage of Madras were carried out to sea instead of being consigned to the bosom of the stagnant Cooum—and if the mouth of the Cooum, for I presume it must have a mouth somewhere, though in my rambles I have not seen it—could be lined with docks to rival those of the Hooghly;—But then I remembered that I was in Madras, and that was sufficient to put back the thought to oblivion.

The Beach is the finest promenade in Madras. It is the evening haunt of Englishmen and their wives and families. Pleasant it is, as the poet says, to stand on the shore and hear the turmoil of the ocean, knowing that we are safe. Perhaps another feeling than this carries the Englishman to the beach. All Englishmen in India are glad to see the sea. It is the way they came to the country, and it is the way they hope to go home again. This is a feeling which natives cannot understand. If Ramasawmy, when he sees John Smith the merchant lying back in his carriage and gazing steadfastly at the waves chasing each other, could see the Englishman's heart, he would probably read there a romance—the dream of youth in the old country, the imperishable yearning to get back to England again, and the ever-recurring wonder whether the old faces "far, far across the sea" have faded much, or, perchance, added together into the mass of eternity. The monotonous beating of the surf upon the shore seems to drive the memory in upon itself; it seems fit even to lull the weary Englishman into a sleep, in which the dreams are only of home and golden friendships. There is a carriage drive along the Beach for several miles, and in the evening the surf generally carries with it a pleasant breeze. Altogether, it is no wonder that the Beach is a favourite resort of the residents of Madras. The view from the Beach used to be unvaried except by ships lying in the roadstead; but in a few years, it will be varied by the Harbour Works which have now been commenced, and which are calculated to enclose a still water space of 170 acres, with a depth at low water of from three to seven feet.

Considering the enormous distances that have to be traversed in going from one place to another, it is a pity that the public conveyances are not of a better description than they are. They are chiefly shigrams, with venetian shutters all round, and managed by a coachman and a boy who stands behind. The wheels of all the specimens I have seen were groggy; the shutters would not shut when rain came on until the conveyance was stopped and the small boy behind had jumped off his perch and pressed down the separate parts of the blind with his fingers and then pulled the frame up with much grunting and blowing. The horses are as groggy as the wheels of the conveyances. The number of legs they have to stand upon varies from three to none at all. Their frames recall to mind Pickwick's steed, which was fed on barrels and the hoops stuck out of its sides. The coachmen are much more independent than an ordinary specimen of the Bombay buggywallah, and they are utterly without conscience in their charges. When I and another special arrived in Madras on Monday, our Jehu, a tall fat Madrasee who talked a little English, drove us to several hotels and by sending the little boy behind to make inquiries contrived to make it appear that there was no room for us in White Town. He then drove us to Black Town, but the places there would certainly not do for us; so we drove back again to White Town, and on making inquiries soon found accommodation. We then offered the coachman five rupees, but he declined to accept that sum, and assumed an air of virtuous indignation that would have done credit to Leech's coachman who upon receipt of sixpence, his legal fare, held the coin up and innocently inquired, "Vat's this?" We asked the Madrasee cabby what he really wanted. He answered twenty five rupees, and protested that that was his proper fare! We declined to pay him that amount, and he then invited some of us to do him the favour of kicking him. We declined both his charges and his invitation and ultimately compromised with the rascal for Rs. 7. I afterwards learned that his proper fare was Rs. 3. Madras might do a great deal of good to itself if it insisted upon having better conveyances, for the present style of doing things involves a woeful waste of time and aggravates the evil of long distances to an unnecessary degree. At present the public conveyances are like the ubiquitous Cooum—dirty and slow, and apparently disinclined to go anywhere.

The good people of Madras are congratulating themselves that their triumphal arches are better than the Bombay triumphal arches were, I cannot, however, agree with them. Their principal idea is to crowd a quantity of leaves together upon a framework, or two or three frameworks, leave a hole in the centre, and call the structure a triumphal arch. When the leaves were green and fresh, as they probably were when the Prince arrived, they did not look amiss; but now that the leaves and the flowers have faded they look extremely miserable. In Black Town some of the arches are being constructed with a vast deal of tinsel; but none of them look well except those which are built somewhat after the style of the Poona arch near the Sassoon Institute—that is with a large Mahomedan dome in the centre and small minarets at the sides. On the Mount Road there are several large arches; but these are chiefly remarkable for their size and heavy appearance, and nothing more about them need be said. The number of the arches throughout the town prove how desirous the people of Madras were to do honour to the Prince, but poor Madras has an awkward way of doing things, and hence the arches as a whole are a failure. Had fewer arches been built, and the labour and expense which were lavished upon the many been heaped upon the few, Madras would have been better served. Let us hope, however, that the Prince is pleased. Madras has done her best according to her lights, and if the Prince accepts that view, as he undoubtedly will, he will say such kind things of the Madrasees as will make them put up comfortably with benighitedness for another quarter of a century.

As for the fireworks and illuminations of Madras, they have been wretched in design and of a strangely sepulchral character. The majority of the transparencies were exhibited in the Mount Road, and without exception the groundwork of the picture or scroll illuminated was a deep lugubrious black. The tops of one or two of the arches were decorated in this style on Wednesday night, and the effect, with a dark mass of foliage beneath was most weird than beautiful. The best design of the kind was exhibited by Messrs. Deschamps. Their transparency represented Britannia receiving the homage of the people of India, and so much colour was displayed in the principal figures that the heavy black ground was rendered harmless. Some pretty stars of India manufactured with sparkling bits of glass with a light placed behind them were exhibited. The two that were hung on each side of the transparency on the handsome iron gates leading to Government House were exceedingly beautiful, and not far behind them in excellence came the stars that were displayed by some of the European and native shopmen in the vicinity of Government House. A great deal of the illuminations was managed with lamps, but these lamps were so meagrely used that they only made shabbiness and darkness visible. The fireworks were a failure. Messrs. Brock and Co., attribute the fact to the weather, which was certainly wet and uncomfortable; but I hear that, like the inhabitants of Bombay, the citizens of Madras are by no means satisfied that they have received their money's worth from the pyrotechnists. Messrs. Brock and Co. have not fulfilled their engagements in Madura and other places in Southern India, and on no hand do I hear them favourably spoken about. I heard to-day that the Municipal Commissioners of Madras was so incensed against the pyrotechnists that he attempted to get redress by means of an application in the High Court, but that proceedings were stopped because it was found that the agent had left Madras. Calcutta should take warning in good time, and see that in dealing with such volatile personages as pyrotechnists they get full value for their money. However, whether Madras did or did not get its money's worth in fireworks, or whether the fireworks were spoiled by the rain, the broad fact remains that the pyrotechnic display made on behalf of the inhabitants at great expense was a signal failure. If the inhabitants want to see what a really good illumination is I hope that the ships attached to the Serapis will light up in the lovely way they did in Bombay Harbour and Colombo roads.

Of the different entertainments given in Madras during the past week I am unable to say much, because the authorities have not deemed it worth their while to take much notice of the representatives of either the Bombay or the local press. Believing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Harbour Works to be really a public event of considerable interest I proceeded to the Beach although unprovided with a ticket. At the Cornwallis cenotaph, near which the ceremony took place, I was met by Scotians who knew not what special correspondents were—nor cared; and I had considerable difficulty in getting within the enclosure. The Bombay correspondents were not invited to the Reception at Government House on Wednesday night. Last afternoon they were invited to the garden party at Government House, where a very pretty spectacle was presented. All Madras and his wife dressed in the colours of the rainbow were there. The Prince moved affably among the crowd and the proceedings were enlivened by a cheetah hunt and the presentation to him of a singular gift by a Rajah. The cheetah hunt was an extempore affair. In the large grounds attached to Government House a large number of antelope and even game birds are preserved. Somebody proposed a cheetah hunt. Forthwith two handsome cheetahs were produced, slipped at a herd of antelopes, and in a few minutes captures had been made in the ordinary style, which I have described to you several times in relation to Baroda festivities. When the crowd had had the felicity of seeing a cheetah hunt, the Rajah previously alluded to—I am sorry I cannot remember his name—presented His Royal Highness with four antelopes yoked in a carriage. The Prince drove the singular team for a little distance, much to the wonder and pleasure of the on-lookers. Afterwards, the donor received some small presents from the Prince, and darkness closed upon what was altogether a pleasant and entertaining garden party. In the evening a ball took place at the Madras Club. Here again no invitations were granted to the Bombay press. The committee, taking the English special correspondents at their own estimate of their worth, granted these gentlemen invitations; but the poor Bombay press and the local press had the ineffable misery of being left out in the cold. You will therefore perceive that I am unable to give you an account of what was doubtless a very gorgeous affair, although it was not quite according to Ball-room etiquette even in Madras, which adheres so rigidly to the manners of the ancients, to cheer the Prince when he entered the dancing saloon. To-night there is to be a splendid native entertainment at the Royapooram station, which the nonce has been converted into a hall of gorgeous colours. The immense roof has been spangled with tinsel; the iron pillars have been covered with coats of many colours; and where the rails and the puffing locomotives were, galleries have now been erected for the multitude. On the platform, a dais has been prepared for the Prince and his staff, and the Duke of Buckingham and the principal local officials. On the opposite side of the dais a temporary jungle has been ingeniously arranged, where a fine stuffed tiger with tail erect pretends to be crashing over an almost impenetrable forest in flowerpots, a mongoose chases a cobra in his vicinity, monkeys climb extemporised shrubs, wild cats and civet cats leap over boulders about two feet high, and a fiery red jungle dog consumes a young antelope, and, all unmindful of the vicinity of the tiger, looks round to the Prince's dais for admiration, while a thin-looking cheetah calmly stands behind apparently waiting to have his pothograph taken. The entertainment will be provided by two or three dozen nautch girls, who will perform a native drama and dance in their usual style to the usual music. One part of their entertainment will be novel. Coloured ropes are to be suspended from the roof; each nautch girl will take hold of one; then all the dancers will dance together and twist the ropes into a number of beautiful designs. As I leave Madras for Bombay to night, I am sorry I cannot give your readers a fuller account of what promises to be an exceedingly interesting entertainment. The remainder of the proceedings of the week may be summed up in school fetes, heavy showers of rain, visits to the Prince by Rajahs, and return visits to Rajahs by the Prince.

To-morrow afternoon the Prince will embark on board the Serapis. He has decided upon not going to Bangalore, and the residents of that place have in despair resolved to photograph their triumphal arches and send pictures of them to the Prince.

THE UNCOVENANTED PENSION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On perusing your paper of 23rd November last, I observe that a committee, of which the Hon. Mr. Ashley Eden is President, are now sitting at Calcutta to revise the Civil Service Pension Rules.

I also hope the same committee will be appointed to revise the Uncovenanted Pension Rules, which is much more needed than the former.

Now the Heads of Departments are carrying out the 55 years' system to the full extent, although it appears it does not strictly apply to the Uncovenanted Service. When those rules were framed the 55 years' rule was not in existence, hence the necessity of revising the Rules. For instance, an employé becomes entitled to one-third pension after 15 years' service, but if he serves another 7 or 8 years and becomes 55 years of age, he is then ousted out of his employment, no matter how fit he may be to complete his time to entitle him to full pension. So that the grievance may be easily seen and remedied by either giving a moiety for each year above 15 years so served, or say 15, 20 or 25 years as the case may be, as the miserable pittances allowed him in these hard times are not enough to exist on.

I hope the Heads of the different Departments will see the necessity of taking their poor unfortunate employés' case into kind consideration, to do something for them. For humanity's sake I hope you will kindly bring it to notice through your valuable paper, so that it may reach the eyes of Government or those in authority, when I sincerely trust our grievance will be at once remedied by Government, who, I know, wishes to deal justly with all its servants when their case is brought to their notice. You will bestow a great favour on all the poor unfortunate Uncovenanted servants by drawing attention to this subject.

Bombay, 20th December. LUCK.

THE LATE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the great Lee-Warner-Parsee case has arrived at a final conclusion, a few remarks on various aspects of the trial may not be out of place, even at the risk of boring those of your readers who are perhaps heartily tired of the whole affair. The first thing which strikes one is the inordinate length of the proceedings in a case, which, as the facts were in the main undisputed on both sides, I might venture to say a London police magistrate would have disposed of in an hour. As it was, the assault happened on November 24, the prisoners were first brought before the Magistrate November 27, and the final decision was not delivered till Dec. 13. If that eminent judge, who commonly passes under the designation of "our worthy Chief Justice" had had the disposal of the case, he could hardly have caused a longer interval to elapse between initial proceedings and final judgment. The general public is always prepared for some remarkable utterances from the magisterial bench whenever the full glare of publicity in the shape of verbatim reports is turned on any police court, and in this case Sam Weller's aphorism as to the respective commitments of magistrate and prisoner has been found by no means wanting in point. The so-called cross-examination of Mr. Lee-Warner by the magistrate was not distinguished by sagacity or cogency, although the statement that he (magistrate) thought that he had a good temper till he took to driving about Bombay in a buggy will doubtless be listened to with respectful attention throughout British India. If most of the observations from the bench, together with the vague evidence of witnesses who testified that a disturbance had taken place, which was not doubted, and the cross-examination of witnesses, such as the ghorawalla, who testified reluctantly to facts which the complainant had admitted, and which were not disputed, had been cut out, the trial would have been materially and satisfactorily curtailed. In the next place, the profound insignificance of the whole affair compared with the amusement it has excited, strikes one with a feeling of amazement. Given a nasty-natured Englishman in a dog-cart, irascible Parsees in shigrams, a narrow street and a few additional surroundings in the shape of bullock carts driven by imperturbable and normally-deaf natives, and you have all the elements of a street row of the most ordinary and vulgar description. If the assault on Mr. Lee-Warner had been entirely unprovoked, the swift official mind might have divided itself this way and that in inventing theories to account for the sudden outbreak, and indeed the only element of interest in the whole affair is the possible deduction which might be drawn as to the temper and character of Parsees. With regard to this matter it is matter for surprise that the learned gentlemen employed for the defence did not sugg

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

The undersigned has much pleasure in acknowledging the undermentioned donations received from the following gentlemen in aid of the above :—

Some worn clothing would be gratefully received by the inmates.

Amount already acknowledged ....Rs.	77
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	5
Dr. Carter	10
Major G. M. Lyons	5
Eduljee Pestonjee, Esq. (Lock Mart)	5
W. G	5
W. F. B.	5
Dr. Johnstone	5
Colonel Bacon	5
Total Rupees....	122

C. MAPP, Acting Governor,
H. M.'s Government Workhouse.

HIGH COURT.

The following motions were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green :—

LEILA MOOLJEE AND ANOTHER v. NADABHAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the defendant. A motion was made by consent to refer the matter to arbitration, two months time being allowed the arbitrators to make an award, and the costs, except those already awarded and paid to the defendant to be settled by the arbitrators.

CASES POSTPONED.

The hearing of the cases of Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Gooul das Lilladhur and another, Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Karson Sajan, Merwanjee Dunjeebhoy v. Goculdas Dewjee, were postponed, on the motion of Mr. Webb, for two months; and that of Hajee Salley Mahomed and others v. Hurrydas Purshotum and another was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Lang, and by consent, for four months.

THE ASYLUM FOR LEPERS AT BOMBAY, FOUNDED ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is the outline of the scheme for a Leper Asylum at Bombay :—

1. The *object* of this institution is to provide food and clothing, &c., for pauper lepers of both sexes, and of all ages, races, creeds, and castes, whether belonging to Bombay, or attracted hither by existing facilities for begging.

2. There are many such diseased and destitute people here, and it is most desirable, while relieving their wants so far as is possible, that they be segregated from the rest of the community. It is, therefore, proposed to erect outside the town of Bombay, a refuge or home for their exclusive accommodation.

3. This asylum should be large enough to lodge at least 150 individuals, *viz*, 50 males, 50 females (in separate blocks or "chawls"), and such married couples, or parents with children, as may apply for admission. Suitable offices and a good water-supply will be needed; and a sick-ward, school-room, workshop with some tools together with small plots of garden-land to furnish occupation for the more able inmates, will be most desirable. The establishment to be under a resident native medical superintendent, and the whole institution to be managed by a committee of gentlemen who will issue an annual report. So far as means permit, no proper object of charity will be refused admission.

4. *Cost and Maintenance.*—It is estimated that a building fund will be necessary, amounting to between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000.

For the supervision and maintenance of the inmates of the establishment, from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per month will be required.

5. *Means and Income.*—It is evident that the whole community will benefit by the measure now proposed, and that an appeal to them for maintenance must therefore be made. It is, however, confidently hoped that the gentry and wealthier classes throughout Western India will manifest their sympathy with this new and much-needed institution by liberal donations. And it should be added that, if the funds permit of a suitable structure being raised, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales may perhaps be asked either to lay the foundation-stone, or to allow his name and visit to be associated with the asylum.

6. As the majority of lepers in Bombay come from outlying districts, this appeal will be widely circulated; and all sums, however small, will be acceptable.

7. Should occasion require, Government and the local authorities will be invited to accord a due share of help towards the maintenance of the asylum, though at present the extent of the help that may be expected from these quarters is very uncertain.

8. Contributions may be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the "Leper Asylum Fund," or to the members and secretaries of the managing committee, whose names are hereto appended; and from time to time all subscriptions received will be duly acknowledged in the English and vernacular newspapers.

The Managing Committee.—Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Luckmidas Khemjee, Morarjee Goculdass, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Mr. Tapidass Varjdass, and Camoo Sullamon.

Honorary Secretaries.—Dr. T. G. Hewlett, H.V. Carter, and Raghunath Narayan Khote.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 16th instant :—

Resumed consideration of letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 29th November, recommending that the wooden part of the jetty at Hog Island and the Trustees' plant there be removed to Elephanta. The cost of doing this is estimated not to exceed Rs. 500, and can be met by a re-appropriation from "Removing Rocks Nicol Basin."

Resolution.—Sanctioned ; the cost to be provided for in the manner suggested.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 11th December, forwarding a plan showing the site which has been approved by the Traffic Manager for the location of the buildings at present standing in proximity to the grass market, at Malet Bunder. The cost of removal to this site—viz. to south of Bhoswaul Street—he estimates at Rs. 2,565, and he considers that the workshop foreman and the bargemen for whom this accommodation has to be provided, should, as heretofore, not be called upon to pay rent.

Resolution.—The re-erection of the buildings on the site proposed is sanctioned ; the amount to be provided for in a supplemental estimate.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 14th December, submitting for approval a plan which shows how he proposes to locate 145 gas lights which he has been informed by the Gas Company's Manager, the Municipality are prepared to put up on the Trustees' estate.

Resolution.—There is no objection to Mr. Ormiston communicating to the Manager of the Gas Company in an unofficial manner the arrangement which he proposes for lighting the estate, but the Trustees cannot take this matter into consideration until they receive an official communication from the Municipality.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 14th December, intimating that he is desirous of having continuous observations made of the tides during the whole of the year 1876, and giving reasons for the same. The estimated cost is Rs. 840.

Resolution.—On the understanding that this information cannot be furnished by Government the Chief Engineer's proposal is sanctioned. Rs. 140 to be provided by a transfer from Engineering establishment in the current year's budget and the balance to be entered in next year's budget.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMEMT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	69,727	11	8
Mr J Matheson, Jr, Glasgow	100	0	0
Subscriptions from the Traffic employes on the Jubbulpoor district, G. I. P. Railway—			
Mr W H Middleton	25	13	0
Mr W J Guest	4	1	0
Mr C P Platts	10	10	0
Mr J P Wright	3	3	0
Mr J White	4	13	0
Mr W C Muir	4	1	0
Mr Geo. Jones	4	13	0
Mr E T Taylor	3	0	0
Mr T Otto	6	2	0
Mr J M Walshe	2	0	0
Mr C Bedford	6	7	0
Mr B B Clough	3	0	0
Mr W B Lambert	3	0	0
Mr A Highfield	2	4	0
Mr H W Wilshaw	2	9	0
Mr V Moncontier	2	0	0
Mr E Melville	2	0	0
Mr S Sweeney	2	0	0
Mr H C Pollock	1	15	0
Mr Geo Barracliffe	1	5	0
Mr J W Balings	1	0	0
Mr C T De Sousa	0	8	0
Mr O Pearl	3	0	0
Mr M Sargon	1	15	0
Mr R Boreham	2	0	0
Mr C Racine	3	0	0
Mr M H Willis	3	8	0
Mr J E D'Lang	1	0	0
Mr Thos Underwood	3	3	0
Mr R W Hughes	3	3	0
Mr J Graham	1	15	0
Mr J P Scuggs	2	0	0
Mr H Knight	3	0	0
Mr H Chatten	3	0	0
Mr R Munro	3	3	0
Mr T H Armstrong	6	6	0
Mr W Benson	3	0	0
Mr G Murrell	3	0	0
Mr Geo Otto	2	9	0
Mr W H McCullough	2	8	0
Mr T C Guest	2	9	0
Mr J Welber	1	10	0
Mr J Raymer	1	10	0
Mr T Doughty	2	9	0
Mr C Manwell	1	0	0
Mr N Soares	0	8	0
Mr Thomas McMahon	8	5	0
Mr C Vining	3	14	0
Mr Seager, Guard	5	0	0
Rupees...	70,002	5	8

H. MAXWELL,
Honorary Secretary E. G. H. E. Fund.
Bombay, 18th December 1875.

INDIA MISSIONS.

Special Sermons were preached and collections made last Sunday in several of the local churches, on behalf of the Bombay Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. At Trinity Church, Sonapore, the preacher was the Rev. Chas. Gilder, who took as his text, I Cor. 9·22: "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some." Holding up, in several details, St. Paul as the Missionary's pattern, he added :

Opposed to the great apostle's example is the course recommended, if not pursued, by some at the present day of denouncing the religious systems of the non-Christian nations as essentially evil, and as altogether devoid of divine truth. Such a proceeding is most unwise. Traditions and rites which have been handed down from remote ages are not readily abandoned, and, when rudely assailed, only entwine themselves the more closely round the hearts of the people. Nor is such wholesale denunciation of what we must, after all, consider as the corrupt religions of the world, needed as a foundation for the inculcation of Christian doctrine. In every country and age, nay in nearly all, if not all, the religious systems and worship of Heathen and Mahommedan nations, there lurk, and only need to be elicited, the germs or seeds of divine truth. In a work entitled *Indian Wisdom* that has been recently published by the Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, Dr. Monier Williams, now on a visit to this country, the points of contact between Christianity and the three prevalent religious systems in India,—Brahmanism, Buddhism, and Mahommedanism—are treated of with much candour and perspecuity, and shown to be more numerous than Christians imagine. If, then, a Christian missionary will carry on his work in the spirit of St. Paul's ministrations, he will make it his duty to acquaint himself with whatever elementary truth there may already exist among the people whom he seeks to evangelize. He will be unwise if he does not study to "commend the Gospel to their consciences" by searching for and seizing the slightest semblance of truth, and then building upon it a gradual superstructure of Christian doctrines and precepts. In this way, the people will be brought to see that while the basis, and many things in their religion, are true, the truth has been encrusted with corruptions and errors, which the religion of Christ is alone destined to remove, while it further claims to be "the only divine scheme capable of regenerating the entire human race."*

As I before said, St. Paul should be the Missionary's pattern in this respect. In addressing the Athenians, he instead of denouncing their idolatry, which would have prejudiced them at once against his sermon, appealed to them as "very God-fearing," (a meaning scarcely conveyed to the English reader of the New Testament by the expression "too superstitious") and even quoted a passage from one of their own Poets in support of a Christian truth.

Speaking, in conclusion, of the S. P. G. Mission in Bombay, the preacher said :—On the Apostolic method, as closely as circumstances will admit, the mission of the S. P. G. in this presidency is conducted. The most important cities,—Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Kolhapore—have been selected as the sphere of its operations. No class is neglected. British Christians, as occupying a position analogous to that of the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles at our Lord's first coming, as well as the heathen, are included in its arrangements, and, while Church Order is carefully maintained, I trust that Evangelical Truth is faithfully taught by its agents. The results in the past year have been gratifying. One hundred and one grown-up persons have been brought out of heathenism into the Fold of Christ. The consolations of religion have also been provided for several congregations of professing Christians, like the one I am now addressing. It is, however, for the Society's work among the heathen that to-day's collections in our different churches are asked. Brethren, before we separate to-night, to meet again, if God will, on Christmas morning, let me entreat you to think of the case of those millions to whom Christmas will have no signification, and who are living and will die, unless God hear your prayer on their behalf, as if its glad news had never been proclaimed for the consolation of the human race. Surely, it is your desire that our fellow-sinners may accept as their King him who was born at Bethlehem, and may share with us in the happiness of Christmas-Day. Pray, then, for a blessing on the work of our missionaries. From this time do more as individuals, and also as members of a congregation to help their efforts. And let the heathen witness in your life and conversation the influence of that Faith which Paul preached, by which he lived, and for which, at his Master's call, he died.

* "Surely," writes Dr. Williams, "we ought to acknowledge and accept with gratitude whatever is true and noble in the Hindu character, or in Hindu writings, while we reflect with shame on our own shortcomings under far greater advantages." This is even more true of the religion of ancient Persia, or Zoroastrianism, which is known to have acted on Judaism during the Captivity.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE AT MAHIM.

On Saturday afternoon the annual meeting of the friends and promoters of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage at Mahim was held in the Schoolroom, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the more advanced scholars. The Hon. Mr. Rogers, in the absence of H. E. the Governor, caused by press of business, presided, and there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, including Mr. Maxwell, (Messrs. Nicol and Co.), Mrs. Hall, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. McCombie. The children all looked very neat and pretty, attired as they, not in the sombre uniform clothing commonly observed in charitable institutions in England, but in dresses of a varied and tasteful description. A small fancy bazaar was held in the verandah, and was pretty extensively patronised. At intervals during the progress of the meeting, the children sang a selection of Scotch songs and hymns, and also gave intelligently several recitations.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. McCombie read the committee's report as follows :—

The committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage have pleasure in submitting their report for the year 1875. There are 31 girls and 34 boys resident in the orphanage. During the year 11 children have been withdrawn and 7 admitted. There are 12 day scholars. Measles attacked a large number of the inmates of the orphanage in the early part of the year: all, however, recovered; with this exception, the general health has been good. The committee tender their warm thanks to Dr. Macdonald for his unceasing kindness and attention to those that have been ill. The thanks of the committee are also due to Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co., who, with their usual liberality, have supplied the school with medicines free of charge. The progress and conduct of the children have been satisfactory. The grant-in-aid this year has not been so large as that of last year; but considering how many young children there are at present in the orphanage, the result of Mr. Kurkery's examination may be considered encouraging. The committee once again have pleasure in saying that the superintendence and general management of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie have been all that could be desired. To Mrs. Good, the matron, and Jane and Annie Raeburn, Isabella Rolls and Elizabeth Steveneon, the pupil teachers, the committee beg to tender their thanks for the efficient manner in which their duties have been performed. The committee with regret accepted during the year the resignation of the late honorary secretary, his duties having for a time called him away from Bombay. The committee have pleasure in reporting that the long talked of new building has been sanctioned by Government, the old one is now being thrown down, and the erection of the new and handsome orphanage will commence immediately. It having been decided to keep the children at Mahim while the erection of the new building progresses, the rooms in which the boys were accommodated have been made over to the girls, and a comfortable dormitory has been put up for the boys. In connection with the dormitory the thanks of the committee are tendered to Mr. Cruddas for his kind aid. During the year a fancy bazaar to assist the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital was held, the orphanage had a stall, and the committee are happy to say they have handed over to the secretaries of the fund Rs. 1,020. To Mrs. Duthie, her assistants, and all the friends who interested themselves in this good work, the warm thanks of the committee are tendered. Aided by Mr. Duthie and the children a few friends gave a concert during the year, and Rs. 400 were thereby added to the funds of the society. The committee feel grateful to all who assisted in this work. Financially the prospects of the society are not so good as could be desired, and the committee would feel grateful for additional aid, more especially as during the coming year the interest revenue will be considerably reduced owing to the payment to Government of a large sum of money for the erection of the new building. The work the society has undertaken is a good one, but for want of means your committee will, when additional accommodation is available, possibly have to refuse assistance to deserving applicants. Your committee have addressed the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay regarding the generous gift of the Prince of Wales, and it is reasonable to suppose that a fair share of the money left will be given to the orphanage. The committee have learned with great pleasure that an old pupil, William Nimmo, who matriculated from the orphanage, has at the recent University Examination obtained the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, and been placed in the first class.

He also read the following report of Mr. Duthie, the Superintendent :—

There are 77 pupils on the school roll in December 1875. Of these 31 girls and 34 boys are boarders and 7 girls and 5 boys are day-scholars. The daily average attendance was 71·2. During the year under report there have been 7 boys and 4 girls withdrawn and 2 girls and 5 boys admitted. Of the boys withdrawn, 3 have found employment, 2 as mechanics, 1 as a clerk, and 4 returned to their friends. Of the girls withdrawn, 1 is married, 1 is an apprenticed milliner, and 2 returned to their friends. The conduct and diligence of nearly all the boys and girls have been praiseworthy and satisfactory. The elder girls and boys, it is gratifying to report, are helping by their own good example to mould the characters of the younger children. It is my pleasing duty to acknowledge a gift of rupees sixty from an 'Old Boy', half to be spent in procuring play things for the children and the other half to be placed in the general funds. This 'Old Boy's' example, it is hoped, will be followed by former pupils who are either earning fair salaries themselves or are now well provided for. Bible instruction was given daily in all the classes, and Mr. Macpherson examined the children as to their progress in, and knowledge of this important subject. Mr. Kurkery, the acting Educational Inspector, held a regular examination of the children in October according to the subjects and rules of the grant-in-aid standards. The following table will show the results and the Government grant earned by the orphanage :—

Standards.	No. Presented: Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. Passed under: Head No. 1	Head No. 2	Head No. 3	Head No. 4	Sewing.	Amount of money earned.
									Rs.
VIII	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	90
VII	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
VI	1	7	8	6	6	6	5	7	321
V	5	5	10	10	7	9	8	5	331
IV	2	4	6	5	3	5	6	4	139
III	7	7	14	12	9	13	13	7	269
II	3	6	9	9	6	8	9	6	149
I	14	3	17	16	15	13	...	3	163
Total...	33	33	66	...	...	...	...	...	1542

The grant is somewhat less than it was last year, but this is chiefly due to the fact that of the 33 boys presented, 24 were young and in the lowest and least remunerative standards. Mrs. Good, Mr. Janardhun Punt, and the assistants, A. Raeburn, J. Rolls and E. Stevenson, have all discharged their respective duties most faithfully and efficiently.

The health of the children has, on the whole, been very good. The only serious interruption to the general good health was when measles attacked Mrs. Good, J. Raeburn, (formerly an assistant teacher, now married) and more than half the children during February and March. All recovered, and as far as known none has suffered any ill effects from having the disease. Dr. Macdonald as usual gave us his kind advice and services during the year. He was unremitting in his kindness and help during the time so many were sick, and deserves our special thanks. Mrs. Dawson, now Mrs. Brand, proved herself an energetic nurse and lessened the unusually heavy burden that fell at this time on Mrs. Duthie. To encourage the children to take exercise, the following were procured :—a spring board, a vaulting horse, and a horizontal bar for the boys; and, for the girls, a badminton set. Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co.'s liberality was extended to the orphanage by their sending all medical stores gratis during the year. Our best thanks are due to the donor of the *Times of India* (daily) and the *Illustrated London News*; as also to another gentleman who sent, from time to time, bundles of illustrated home papers and clothes. Our warmest thanks are here tendered to an old supporter of the orphanage for his most useful present of an excellent harmonium. It is expected that the new orphanage buildings will be fairly commenced in January next and finished some time in 1877. Satisfactory arrangements have, meanwhile, been made to carry on the usual work of the orphanage within its own compound. A new temporary dining room and a large airy boys' dormitory have been built. The latter, when the new building is completed, will be used permanently as a play shed. The girls will occupy what was formerly the boys' dormitory and the superintendent's quarters, and the school rooms will remain until the new orphanage is built.

The Rev. Mr. Macpherson's report as to the efficiency of the scholars in Scripture knowledge was also read, and was as follows :—

I have this week examined the children of the Scottish orphanage in Scripture knowledge. All were examined orally, and all except those in the lowest class also gave answers in writing to questions put to them. The answers generally were highly satisfactory, showing that Mr. Duthie keeps before himself and his assistants that the knowledge of God's Word is the most important knowledge which can be communicated to the children. The very full and correct replies of some of the older boys and girls were particularly pleasing.

D. MACPHERSON.

18th December 1875.

After the reports had been read, Mr. Maxwell announced that he had received a note from the Secretary to the Bank of Bombay, enclosing Rs. 500 from Sir Madavarao, on behalf of the Gaekwar of Baroda. He said such a sum of money would be very useful, and the committee were much indebted to Sir Madava and the Gaekwar for their kindness and liberality.

The Chairman next addressed the meeting, and after expressing regret that H. E. the Governor had been unable to keep his promise to take the chair on the occasion, he said he had been through the building personally, and could conscientiously say that so far as the limited space at the committee's disposal would admit, the arrangements were most excellent. That defect of limited accommodation was now about to be remedied; and he understood that in about 18 months the new building would be completed. After a few words respecting the reports, Mr. Rogers added that he was above all highly gratified to find the general conduct of the children so highly spoken of.

An interval followed this speech, and the prizes were distributed, and afterwards the Chairman addressed a few words to the scholars. He alluded especially to the late Dr. Wilson, by whose death he said not only that society and not only Bombay, but the whole civilised world had sustained an irretrievable loss.

The meeting concluded with three cheers for Mr. Rogers, and for Mr. and Mrs. Duthie.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following aditional passenger :—

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1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—N. Manockjee & Co.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Remington & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1178 Bangalore (s), Alderton—Mails, 27th Dec.
1293 Pera (s), Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
433 Amalthea, Erichson—The Captain.
891 Caranjah, Owens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
554 Guiseppe Maggio, Lavarello.

FOR HONGKONG.
1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 28th December.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1138 Glenroy, Bews—H. M. Sedick.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—The Captain.
1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.

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FOR TUTICORIN.
891 Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford—Bell, Brandenburgh & Co.

NOT FIXED.
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206 Alfred Michael, Serenon—H. M. Sedick.
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Shortness of Breadth	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.
The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.
The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved ; the appetite increases wonderfully ; the bowels become regular ; the eyes brighter ; the skin clear and healthy ; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.
Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system ; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.
CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names ; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.
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D. S. KEMP Co.

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BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
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The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.
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Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

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Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

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Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove
GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.
Bombay : Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort ; also at Poona.

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Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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Prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
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FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
REPTILES, INSECTS,	DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
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BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1875
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Igutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times, and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 6,000,000 Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,890.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
Authorised Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,800
CHAIRMAN :
Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER :
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £304,049 BEING 62½ PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives : full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,2 3.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852............£76,925
Do. 1862............£300,690
Do. 1872............£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coalson the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life: With Profits.	Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years: One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BONUS YEAR, 1875.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513 : 7 : 6.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION of the RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.
IN consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India as shown by the statistics of recent years, the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.
EXAMPLES.
NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.
WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Quarterly. Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES
For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.
Without Profits.
Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rate do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY :
Agents :—W. NICOL & Co.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery
Trustees.
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Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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Charles Harrison, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq.
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STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables ; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
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Bombay.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1875.

A BILL FOR CONSTITUTING AND REGULATING THE BANKS OF BENGAL, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

39. The directors shall have power—

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to fix the salaries of such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk, or servants, of the Bank.

40. The Secretary and Treasurer or Secretary of the Bank are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities, and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

41. No Secretary and Treasurer, Secretary, Inspector, Agent, Manager, Accountant, Khazanchi, or Shroff in the service of the Bank, or at any branch or agency of the Bank, shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account, or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

42. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary and Treasurer shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any documents of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such particulars relating to its transactions at such intervals and in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on, or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

and a dividend thereof shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to be provisions of section forty-five:

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend may set aside out of the profits of the Bank, such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section nine, paragraph *a*), clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4);

(and no dividend which, together with the dividend (if any) for the last preceding half-year, exceeds ten per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Bank, shall be declared or paid unless the reserve-fund amounts, at the time of such declaration or payment, to at least one equal fifth part of the paid-up capital for the time being.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends or for repairing or maintaining the buildings and business premises of the Bank, or any part thereof, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

47. Two Auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no person shall be elected auditor who is interested otherwise than as a proprietor or shareholder in any transaction of the Bank; and no director or other officer of the company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

The persons who shall be Auditors on the *first* day of *March* 1876, and all Auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditors, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

48. Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be published in the local official *Gazette*, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

50. Any three directors or any ten proprietors or shareholders may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors, as also by public advertisement in the local official *Gazette*, and in two of the English and one of the Vernacular daily Newspapers:

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purposes of section twenty.

51. No business except the declaration of a dividend, shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders or both, is present at the commencement of such business.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section twenty, and in section thirty-five, clause 4 is specially provided,

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

And no shareholders shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section twenty, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient, evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to	... 1	vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to	... 2	votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to	... 3	,,
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to	... 4	,,
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to	... 5	,,
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to	... 6	,,
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 60,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 60,000, shall be entitled to	... 7	,,

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than seven votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the *first* day of *March*, 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who, by operation of law, transfer, or otherwise, becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

62. When any notice or documents delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstanding he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemd service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

63. The directors may from time to time make bye-laws, regulating the following matters or any of them:—

(*a*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*b*) their remuneration,

(*c*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*d*) the procedure at the meetings of the Board or of any Committee of the directors,

(e) the bills which may be discounted and the amount which may be advanced by way of discount,

(f) the limits for advances and the conditions on which they may be made,

(g) the circumstances under which alone advancees may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms, or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(h) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(i) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(j) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

(k) the management of the branches and agencices,

(l) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(m) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(n) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank;

and the proprietors and shareholders may, from time to time, at any meeting, whether general or special, make bye-laws regulating the matters mentioned in clauses (a) to (n), both inclusive, of this section, and otherwise for the direction of the affairs of the Bank, and the same shall be binding on the directors and officers, and on the proprietors and shareholders, until rescinded or varied at any subsequent meeting:

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, whether made by the directors or by the proprietors and shareholders, shall be of any validity except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration, and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank, and the directors and officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

and, on the hearing of any suit to be brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and in the case of a suit for the recovery of a debt due for a call it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which such call was made was duly convened or constituted, nor any other matter whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 88	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections Eight, nine, and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.	The whole.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	The whole.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.	The whole.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.	The whole.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.	The whole.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.	The whole.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing directors to be re-elected.	The whole.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1863	An Act for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.	The whole.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).	The whole.
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the Capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).	The whole.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 8th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Cholera in Keti and neighbourhood—diagnosis doubtful; 12 cases, 3 deaths. North winds.

Shikarpur.—Late rain benefitted rabi crops, but damaged kharif harvest which had not been stored. Bad fever prevalent accompanied by diarrhœa. Cattle-disease in taluka Mirpur, Ubaura and Sukkur. Weather colder and brighter.

Hyderabad.—Cotton picking and rabi sowings continue. Weather cold, but no frost. Canals not dry yet. Fever prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Fogs during past week. Rabi crops well; kharif being harvested.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops thriving.

Kaira.—Rabi crops and cotton good. Cholera cases in 2 talukas 23, deaths 14.

Surat.—Crops good. Four fatal cholera cases in Walod.

Broach.—Crops good. Fever throughout district; several deaths in Broach and Wagra.

Khandesh—Jowari being reaped. Grain attacked by insects in Nanndurbar, other rabi crops good. Ague prevailing. Cattle-disease in Peta Raver.

Nassick.—Otturn of kharif crops estimated at 8 annas; sugar-cane and ground-nuts full crops; rice 12 to 14 annas; full crop in bagayet lands. Rabi sowing retarded from want of rain, prospects consequently not satisfactory. Fever in four talukas.

Tanna.—Kharif reaping completed in 3 talukas, rabi sowing progressing. Cholera very slightly continues in two villages of Bhiwandi taluka.

Poona.—Rain 59 cents, total 34·30. Standing rabi crops well.

Ahmednugger.—Rain 63 cents, total 18·49. Harvesting of kharif finished.

Sholapur.—No change.

Satara.—Harvesting of early crops nearly completed late crops moderate. Rain wanted.

Belgaum.—No change.

Dharwar.—Harvest of early crops almost completed; blight in cotton in four talukas. Fever and ague prevalent. Cholera decreasing.

Canara.—Rain 4 cents, total 108·02. Weather cloudy. Harvest completed above Ghat. Ploughing for second crop on coast. 4 cases of cholera.

Kaladgi.—Kharif harvest progressing, rabi and cotton good. 42 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops good. Cholera in some places, but decreasing.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Crops good. Cholera cases 82, deaths 37.

Baroda.—No change.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant.) Public health and late crops good.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 30th ultimo.) Rabi sowing commenced. 4 deaths from cholera in Ratnagiri taluka, and 31 in 5 villages of Dapoli taluka.

General Remarks.—Fever prevalent throughout Sind, and cholera reported at Keti. Cholera in Kattywar and Kaira. Fever prevalent in Guzerat, Khandesh and Nassick. Slight rain having fallen in the Deccan, the prospects of rabi crops are improved.

THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE.

(*Englishman.*)

THE following are the speeches of Sir R. Temple and Lord Northbrook on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Lord Lawrence :—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said: My lord.—I am discharging at this moment a duty which is purely to me a labour of love in asking your lordship to unveil the statue of one who was to me, as to many others, for many years, a revered master and a beloved teacher. It is indeed a happy chance that this duty devolves upon me when taking part in so august a ceremony—for august it is in doing honour to a man who administered with unsurpassed ability and success the province which was at that time of all other provinces the most critically important in the British Empire in the East, and who also took a leading part in events which have reflected imperishable lustre on the British name. My lord, travellers in the Himalaya Mountains often observe that while they are ascending the giants of the snowy range, they can scarcely see the magnitude of the mountains in the midst of which they are. They have to descend to the lower ranges and to the plains, in order to see properly the vast proportions of the summits that pierce the skies. So it is with these events. We who lived in daily and familiar intercourse with the great men of that period little thought what mighty characters walked the stage of human life in those days (cheers). But now, after the lapse of so many years, we begin to perceive the colossal proportions of the historical figures of 1857. But since then Lord Lawrence has held for half a decade of years that exalted office which your lordship now holds with so much benefit to this country, and we are able to form some general estimate of Lord Lawrence's career. I may say in the presence of so many of his friends and admirers that the great point in his character was a catholic spirit and an all-embracing sympathy which he displayed towards the various classes and conditions of men from the humblest to the highest. It was for the sake of the poorer classes that he advocated a reduction of the duty upon salt, that he tried to improve the condition of emigrants to foreign places and labourers, engaged in industrial enterprise, that he promoted sanitary reforms, and extended the education of the masses. It was for the sake of the middle classes that he improved the Stamp law, that he established a system of Registration, and passed into law the great Succession Act. It was for the sake of the agricultural classes that he fought for the rights of cultivators and tenants of all the superior classes, sub-proprietors, tenure-holders, and occupancy ryots. It was also for their sake that he pressed on those magnificent works of irrigation for all the most thirsty tracts of British India. It was for the "landlord" class that, perceiving the advantages in Bengal of the Permanent Settlement in giving stability to property in land, and in attaching that great class with enduring bonds to the British Government, he endeavoured and desired to extend to other provinces the benefit of perpetual limitation of the Government demand for the land tax. It was for the commercial classes that he passed a law regarding bills of exchange, made many improvements in the tariff, and greatly extended through many provinces the lines of State Railway. Then for the Covenanted Service he was the man who obtained the priceless advantage of their proceeding to England without the sacrifice of their appointments. For the Uncovenanted Service he obtained great concessions in respect to leave, furlough, and pension. For the Native-Christians he passed several laws and several measures which greatly improved their just status in Society. Then for the Army he, himself, as he used to say, the son of one soldier and the brother of several, one of whom was amongst the greatest ornaments of the army, strove persistently to improve the condition of the European soldier in India; and he was one of the men who introduced the new system of Barrack accommodation which has done so much good for the soldiery in our great cantonments. And as for the native army, it was under him that those splendid native forces were organized, whose prowess, gallantry, and fidelity have reflected honour on the native character. They were organized on what was called the irregular system, but it was that system which has subsequently formed the basis of the organization of the native army. Neither did he forget the Marine service and the British seamen. Many of us here may still remember the eloquent manner in which he pleaded the cause of the poor British sailor in this port when the Sailors' Home was being founded. Then, in Practical and Social Science, it was under him that the laws for Forest Conservancy and Scientific Forestry were passed. It was under him that the Indian Museum was established on a system, and placed on a legal basis. And as regards Sanitation, why, he may be truly called the Father of Sanitation in India (cheers). In Finance also, though he did pass several measures which were deemed unpopular at the time, yet I think history will acknowledge that they had much to do with that financial stability and prosperity which we have since enjoyed. And as regards the native Princes and Sovereign Princes, there never was a man who understood their wishes and requirements better, or who did more by State ceremonies on an imposing scale to bring them together to establish cordial relations by frequent personal intercourse, both amongst themselves and British officers. In an hundred ways, he did much to confirm their dignity, their rights, and their status. In Politics, though no great additions were made to the Empire in his time, yet some additions still were made. On our principal Frontier he preserved a resolute and a vigilant attitude, taking every precaution against possible danger, while, at the same time, preventing our resources being wasted in profitless enterprises. Indeed, it would have been a hard time for the enemies of England if we had been threatened or attacked under his regime. In public life, to all the servants of Government, military and civil, he showed the great example of one who had worked from the bottom to the top of the official ladder by the force of genius. And in Religion, though himself firmly trusting in the truths of Christianity, and a zealous adherent of the Established church of England, yet he showed a catholic sympathy with all denominations of

Christians, and even a tolerant liberality towards many new creeds springing up in this country under the influence of English education. And, my Lord, when he shall have cast off mortality, and entered upon his immortal reward, and when we who are standing here shall have gone to our last account to answer for all the good or evil we have done or helped to do in our time, this statue will remain a monument to future generations of men reminding them of all that is great and noble in a public career, and all that is most virtuous in private life (loud cheers).

His Excellency the Viceroy said: Sir Richard Temple, Ladies and Gentlement,—It was with great pleasure that I accepted the request of the Committee that I should unveil the Statue of Lord Lawrence. After the eloquent speech which we have just heard, it is not necessary for me to dwell on the services of Lord Lawrence, to his Queen, and to his country. These services indeed are so recent and are so distinguished that the mere mention of the name of John Lawrence is sufficient to bring them to the liveliest recollection of us all. I am glad to see here to-day General Ranadip Sing, the Commander-in-Chief of the Raja of Nepaul, because it reminds me that when John Lawrence was holding his own in the Punjab, the forces of Nepaul were advanced in support of Her Majesty's troops from the Himalayas (cheers). And I am glad to see here worthy representatives of the Native Princes of India, because it reminds me that amidst all the pain that must always remain in connection with the events of 1857, although we may be joining it with deserved honour to those distinguished men who were connected with them—in the midst, I say, of that pain, there is one circumstance which stands without any alloy. That is the fact that the events of 1857 have produced more intimate, more friendly, and more firm relations between the British Government and the Native Princes of India (hear, hear). Sir Richard Temple has had singular opportunities, from the high offices he himself filled under Lord Lawrence, of becoming fully aware not only of the more striking public acts of Lord Lawrence's career, but of the simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, and strong common sense which distinguished him in his every-day life of public duty (hear, hear). I myself have had occasion in England to hear many important utterance and weighty opinions of Lord Lawrence, and I can say, from my own personal knowledge, what Sir Richard Temple has said in that particular. The ceremony at which we are assisting to-day differs in one particular from such ceremonies generally. When we unveil statues of distinguished men, and we hear rightly recounted, as has been done so admirably to-day by Sir Richard Temple, their high qualities and their greatmerits, the honour we do them is mingled with a feeling of sorrow that their services have been lost to their Sovereign and their country. On this occasion we have the good fortune, while doing honour to Lord Lawrence, to be able to wish him a long life, and we are glad to know that, at the present time, he commands the full vigour of his faculties to give his valuable assistance to the counsels of the State (loud applause).

PURCHASE BY ENGLAND OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Evening Standard*, Nov 26.)

A SOLUTION of the disturbing rumours which have been afloat during the past few days, both in political circles and amongst the general public, is at length afforded by the satisfactory announcement, made to-day, that the interest held in the Suez Canal by his Highness the Khedive of Egypt has been purchased by the British Government. Negociations are stated to have been going on for some time past by at least one foreign Power for the acquisition of the property, and it cannot but be gratifying to English readers that the influence over the Canal which the Khedive's interest in it confers should have been acquired by Great Britain. The announcement of the completion of the purchase is communicated by the following telegram, received by the Bank of Egypt from their head office at Alexandria:—

"Egyptian Government sold to English Government Suez Canal shares for 4,000,000*l.* sterling. Minister is authorised to draw this amount on Rothschild at sight."

The effect to this transaction may be briefly stated as follows:—The Khedive having offered to sell to her Majesty's Government the shares which he holds in the Suez Canal for the sum of four millions sterling, the Government have accepted the offer, subject to the approval of Parliament. The Khedive is the holder of about 177,000 shares out of the 400,000 into which the capital of the company is divided.

To-day's *Financier*, remarking on this important transaction between the Khedive and the British Government, says:—We have to communicate a piece of intelligence which, besides being of deep political import, will be hailed with great satisfaction by all holders of Egyptian Bonds. We are in a position to announce that the Khedive has sold to the Government of Great Britain his interests in the Suez Canal, comprising 176,000 shares. From these shares, as the result of the old arrangement between his Highness and the Suez Canal Company, nineteen years' coupons have been detached. For that period, therefore, the British Government, the purchaser, will not be entitled to participate in any dividends that may be declared. For these 176,000 shares of 500*f.*, or 20*l.*, each, the British Government contracts to pay 4,000,000*l.* sterling. Holders of Egyptian Bonds, who have seen their property dwindling away so heavily in the market, under the attacks of speculators for the fall, who have taken their cue from the default and wretched financial plight of Turkey, will rejoice at this information. The connection between Egypt and Great Britain—a perfectly natural connection, considering that *there* lies the high road to our Indian Empire—will henceforth be greatly strengthened. In thus assuming the rights of private owner as towards that great commercial undertaking, the Canal, the British Government, in the most natural way, and one which can scarcely be taken offence at by any foreign Power, however jealously disposed, at once secures its communications with the quarter where some of the dearest interests of this country lie. We opine it will be a big Power that will presume to interfere with the mercantile transaction thus concluded with his Highness.

THE DILEMMA.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for November.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of December 14.)

ABOUT this time the Gazette arrived from England, containing the first Mutiny brevet. Kirke was made a major; while Braddon was made both major and C.B. for his gallant share in the defence of the Residency. Kirke, although he might naturally have felt annoyed at his junior being more distinguished than himself, took the matter on the whole very well. He was a hard man, but jealousy was not part of his character. Yorke being still a subaltern, although now nearly at the top of the list, was not yet eligible for brevet promotion. It was in this brevet that Dumble, as already mentioned, was made a brevet colonel and C.B. Braddon was good-humouredly satirical about the value of a reward which embraced Dumble, but the profession of indifference to distinction was not carried very far; with the rise in public estimation his self-respect had returned, and his moroseness disappeared, and he was now as blithe and gay as any one in the regiment. As for Yorke, he did not want reward or promotion to maintain his spirits; indeed, to belong to Kirke's Horse was in itself a sufficient passport to consideration throughout the camp of the main army, which the regiment had now joined. One regiment of British cavalry was also, like themselves, a corps of veterans, who had been in the thick of the fighting; but to the officers and men of the dragoons lately arrived as reinforcements from Europe, and who had not yet had an opportunity of crossing swords with an enemy, the famous corps which had already been mentioned over and over again in despatches, and whose exploits were in everybody's mouth, was naturally an object of curiosity and respect; nor could Yorke help contrasting the sort of reception he now received whenever his duties brought him in contact with the officers of other branches of the service, with the obscurity of his position a few months ago.

Then, too, as the avenging army swept the country clear of wandering rebel hordes, the post was re-established, and English letters began to reach the camp, so long cut off from news of the distant West. Yorke's letters, like those of many of his comrades, were written in the strain which the times made natural, full of rejoicings that those so dear to the writers had been spared thus far, full of anxieties for the dangers still to be undergone. As Yorke's sister, who was his chief English correspondent, expressed it, life in England at this time was one of continued suspense. "Indeed," said the fair writer, "I sometimes feel as if the strain was more than could be borne, as we have to wait from day to day for more tidings from India. But as Mr. Morgan always says [Mr. Morgan was the new incumbent of a chapel-of-ease at Wiltonbury], everything is ordered for the best, and this must be our precious consolation whatever befalls those dear to us. The Mills's cousin, whom of course you know, as he is in the army, has just sent them tidings of his safety. All the officers of his regiment were treacherously murdered, but he was away on leave at the time, and so was preserved. Truly, as Mr. Morgan says, there is a special providence which guards over us in all our dangers. And you, my dearest Arthur, how mercifully have you been saved almost out of the lion's mouth! The papers are quite full of Captain Kirke's heroic deliverance of your garrison just as you were at the point of destruction; and everybody has been reading Colonel Dumble's beautiful affecting despatch; no wonder the garrison fought bravely with such a noble commander as he must be: still our hearts are strained almost to bursting when we think that you are still set in the midst of so many and great dangers; but should my dearest Arthur be spared to receive these fond lines, I know that we shall have his sympathy in our dreadful anxiety."

In these days of irregular posts, it often happened that more than one mail arrived at the same time, and in fact Yorke received by this same post another letter from his sister—for his mother was not a good correspondent—written a month later than the first, expressed much in the same terms as the other in the beginning, but containing also a piece of news at the end which could not be withheld. Her dearest Arthur's affectionate heart would be made glad on hearing that his fond sister was about to become the wife of the new incumbent of St. Clement's. With so estimable a man for husband, to say nothing of his being so brilliant a preacher, she felt sure that her happiness was secured. Mr. Morgan was a widower, the letter went on to say; "indeed he has been sorely tried, poor dear fellow, for his first wife died after a long and very painful illness; but I trust he has now many years of happiness before him." The letter concluded by saying that the marriage was to take place in a few weeks. The writer would have wished to defer it till her dearest Arthur should be at home; but she supposed he could not be spared from his military duties just at present, and dear William had made such a point of the new vicarage being now ready for occupation, that she was forced to consent to a speedy union.

The tide of war had now completely turned. It was no longer a struggle on terms of equality, where discipline and courage on one side were balanced against numbers on the other. The British army was now in great strength, and moving triumphantly over the country. The rebel cavalry had pretty well given up fighting on its own account, and the opportunities for engaging it had become rare; but the enemy still held out in force here and there, occupying strong positions from which they had to be dislodged; and the British cavalry, moving in advance of the army, more than once suffered losses from artillery and infantry fire, to which they were unable to reply. This happened one day to Kirke's Horse, now brigaded with two other regiments under Colonel Tartar, and in advance of the army moving on a point where the enemy seemed disposed to make a stand. Kirke's Horse was drawn up in reserve while one of the other regiments was skirmishing in their front among some high crops, in which the horsemen were almost concealed, and which surrounded a flat-roofed town hardly to be made out above the tall grain, but from the outskirts of which a desultory fire was proceeding. The younger troops, who had never been in action before, were in a state of great excitement, as a squadron told off for skirmishing was engaged in front, soon to be reinforced by another—Kirke's men meanwhile, who were in the rear, conducting themselves with the *nonchalance* of old campaigners, the men dismounted, the officers in a little group on horseback.

"They seem very lively in front there," said Kirke, as the dragoons might be seen trotting round in circles discharging their carbines in reply to the enemy's fire; "but I should doubt anything coming out of the business, except that some of the youngsters will get hit. I wonder the brigadier don't send us up instead. Not that we should be able to do much better, but our men would be cheaper."

"It would be an awful nuisance though," said Egan, "to have a lot of our fellows knocked over for nothing, merely because the general wants us cavalry to do infantry work. A regiment of Sikhs would clear out these fields in a jiffey."

"My good fellow," observed Braddon, "if you deduct all the men who are knocked over in war without satisfying any useful purpose, the casualties in this noble pastime would undergo a perceptible reduction."

"May be so, but it must be a horrid bore to be hit about in this way without getting any good by it."

"But you may get a great deal of good by it, my dear fellow; there, for example, goes a man who will get a good deal,"—and as Braddon spoke, a doolee was borne to the rear with an officer, whom they could make out to be the commandant of the regiment engaged, wounded in the leg by a gunshot: "that man arrived from England about three days ago, and has been in action about five minutes, but he is safe for his C.B. now, and will be a great authority on cavalry for the remainder of his life."

"Oh! here are the infantry at last," said Kirke, as a regiment of Sikhs came up in haste at a long swinging stride, and sent a couple of companies in skirmishing order into the high crops.

"Now there goes a really brave man," said Braddon, pointing to the commandant of the regiment, a stout, middle-aged officer, who rode at the head of it. "That man has a wife and eight children in England to my knowledge. I declare I don't think I could muster up courage to go into action if I had such a frightful load on my shoulders."

"I don't see that at all," said Yorke; "if a man has all the comfort of married life in peace time he must pay for it on active service. You can't have everything without alloy in this world. But I don't observe that married men make a bit worse soldiers than bachelors."

"Then they ought to. As for comfort, I don't fancy old Swaby there has had too much in that line; he has been always dreadfully hard up, but it has been luxury compared to what is in store for his family if he comes to grief. I fancy I can see them, settled in some small country town, a picture of old Swaby in full uniform, the only ornament left remaining, and the poor mother telling the children what a splendid soldier their father was (which won't put food into their little bellies, however), and besieging the Court of Directors continually for an appointment for her eldest boy. No, if I were a married man I should be an awful coward."

Yorke laughed as Braddon finished his outburst, knowing that his friend could afford to play with the subject of bravery; but he could not help thinking that although the hope of winning the fair prize now before him was a source of strength and courage at present, what a hard wrench it would be to leave her side to go campaigning again, although he felt sure enough that, once in the field, a wife at home would make no difference in his conduct any more than it would in that of Braddon or any other soldier. But these reflections were interrupted by an order to mount. The infantry were now coming up in force, and advancing to the attack of the enemy's position, and Kirke's Horse were ordered off to the right to guard the flank.

Passing through a grove of trees, the regiment came on to a piece of barren ground, some half a mile wide, and extending right up to the town, the left end of which was from this point clearly exposed to view, a wall surrounding the flat-roofed houses and huts within; while still further to the left could be made out a considerable body of the enemy, both horse and foot. It was to guard against any counter-attempt from this force that Kirke's Horse had been detached to the right, while the main attack was made in front under cover of the high crops.

For a few minutes the regiment remained unmolested,

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drawn up on the bare plain; but presently fire was opened on it from a couple of heavy guns posted behind a gap in the town wall. After a round or two the enemy got the range, and a shot crashing through the line killed a couple of men and horses, front and rear rank. Kirke thereon sent Yorke to the brigadier to propose that he should retire into the cover of the grove; but a message came back that it was the general's order to hold the ground in advance of the grove, and keep the enemy from making a counter-attack across the front of the line.

"Counter-attack!" said Kirke bitterly, as he received the message; "much they look like attacking anybody, don't they? However, orders must be obeyed. Thank God, here come some guns to help us;" and as he spoke half a troop of horse artillery came galloping up round the edge of the grove; and, taking up a position on the right of Kirke's men, unlimbered and opened fire on the walls with shell and shrapnel. This diverted the attention of the enemy, who turned one gun on their assailants, but kept one still going on the cavalry, now serving it with grape. The distance was about eight hundred yards, and the gun badly served; but the ground was perfectly smooth and level; eighteen-pounder grape under such conditions was a formidable thing to face; and it was difficult to avoid wincing as the shot came crashing along with the angry growl peculiar to the missile, tearing up the ground, and making a little cloud of dust. Kirke kept the regiment drawn up in line, to render the mark as thin as possible, but almost every discharge took effect, and the pause between each was spent in moving the disabled men in to doolies and sending them to the rear, or in disengaging riders from their dead horses.

Presently the brigadier rode up. Twenty-three men killed and wounded, reported Kirke, and thirty-five horses, in these few minutes, and there would be plenty more if they stopped in that place. "I don't like to lose my fellows in this way to no purpose."

It could not be helped, Tartar said; the orders were positive to hold the ground and keep the flank secure.

"I think I could make the flank pretty secure, sir, if you would let me advance and threaten *their* flank. Those fellows yonder only want a little encouragement to skedaddle, but this long bowls is just the game they like." But Tartar said the general would not allow any forward movement of the cavalry to be made without his orders.

"I wish the general would come here and see things for himself," replied Kirke; "we should be just as useful under cover behind the trees, instead of in front of them."

"It won't last long," said the other; "the town will be carried presently." Then the brigadier with his brigade-major joined Kirke in riding slowly up and down before the line, their orderlies behind them. They tried to talk unconcernedly, but it was not easy to keep up the conversation when the puff of white smoke arose behind the wall, to be followed immediately by the angry growl of the grape as it rushed towards them along the level ground.

Suddenly the brigadier and his horse rolled over. Kirke and the brigade-major jumped down to his assistance, but he soon got up unhurt; his horse, however, had been killed.

"A bad look-out," said Tartar, looking at the poor beast which lay in its last convulsions; "what shall I do for a mount?"

"No difficulty about that, sir," said Kirke, pointing to his orderly's horse, which stood riderless behind them, the man having fallen dead by a grape-shot from the same discharge; and, indeed, the brigadier was fain to disengage his saddle from his own charger, and put it on the native orderly's trooper.

Thus passed the minutes which seemed like hours; the gunners were busy in replying to the enemy's fire, but the cavalry had no occupation, and plenty of time for reflection. At last there was a sudden cessation of the deadly game, explained almost immediately by the appearance of some European soldiers on the house-tops, firing with musketry on the group of men serving the two guns. The town had been carried; and the occupants of the part of it opposite Kirke's regiment being thus taken in flank, soon disappeared in flight to the rear. Now would have been the time for the cavalry to make a circuit of the walls and cut in upon the fugitives; but no orders came to move, and there only remained the melancholy occupation of counting up the casualties, and fitting spare men to spare horses. Seventy-six men, or nearly one-sixth of the strength of the regiment present on the field, had been killed and wounded, the latter for the most part badly, and eighty-seven horses were disabled; so that Kirke's Horse figured handsomely in the account of the battle, and readers of the Gazette might have supposed, from the general's reference to its distinguished conduct and severe loss, that the regiment had spent the day in desperate hand-to-hand fighting, instead of having been uselessly sacrificed for a stupid precaution. The officers of the regiment, on comparing notes afterwards, were agreed that it had been the most serious duty any of them had gone through, active fighting under excitement being far less trying than standing up in cold blood to be fired at without power of retaliation. But their usual good luck had attended them. Braddon's big Australian horse had gone down; while Egan had had a grape-shot through his holster, and Yorke another through his turban; but otherwise they had come off unscathed; and they began jokingly to style themselves the invulnerables, half believing that they really were.

But not for long after this affair did the title continue to be appropriate. The main army was now posted for a time in a stationary encampment, while columns detached from it scoured the surrounding country, beating up fugitives; and Kirke's Horse, while thus employed, came up suddenly one early morning with a body of the enemy's cavalry and the remains of a battery of field-artillery. Here was an opportunity long sought for; Kirke's Horse had done almost everything possible in the way of fighting but capture guns; so while these, surprised in the dusky dawn, opened an uncertain fire, Kirke, bringing his regiment round at a gallop, gained their flank, and charging down before they could limber up, cut down the gunners and captured the four guns, the cavalry making off without awating the onset. Just as the advance was made, Braddon (who led the rear squadron) with his horse was seen to fall, but there was no time to stop and enquire what had happened. It was half an hour or more before the regiment returned to its old ground, and there the officers found their comrade lying under a tree. Maxwell had just amputated both legs, shattered by a round-shot which had passed through his horse.

He had hardly recovered from the effect of the chloloform which Maxwell had admiuistered, and at first did not remember what had happened, or where he was. "Ah! now I understand," he said at last, as he saw the commandant and Yorke stooping over him, while Maxwell on his knees was still busied with his work,—"I am minus a couple of legs. Very odd, too, I don't feel anything. That's a comfort, is it not? It helps one to bear the loss with proper resignation. How long am I good for, doctor, do you think!"

"My dear fellow," replied Maxwell, "you have borne the operation splendidly, and a constitution like yours will carry a man through anything. The pulse is strong, and everything going on well.

"All the resources of the highest medical skill were brought to bear on the case, but, alas! proved unavailing," interrupted the wounded man—"that will be my epitaph," I take it; it wasn't the doctor's fault, but the man's. Excuse my chaff, doctor," he continued, "I don't want to hurt your feelings; if ever there was a surgeon who could pull a fellow through it would be you, I know that; but tell me, doctor, did you ever know a case of a man pulling through who had both his legs taken off by a round-shot? Shock to the system, isn't it, that you call it? And yet I feel quite right up here," said the wounded man, withdrawing one of the hands that made a pillow for his head, and tapping his chest. "Nevertheless, Yorke, my boy, you will be second in command before many hours are over. But how about the guns? you took them, I hope, major?

"Oh, yes," replied Kirke, "we made a capital job of it; took the whole four, and accounted for a lot of the gunners as well."

"Well done!" cried Braddon, cheerily "there's the C B. for you, major, certain, and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy at the least, even if you were not sure of it before."

"And for you, too, I hope," said Kirke, his usual hard tone softened as he looked down distressed at his mangled comrade.

"Very kind of you to say so, major; but there is only one more step for me to make, and not having any legs to make it with, it ought to be a short one. The present company see the joke, I hope," he added, looking up at the anxious faces above him as he lay with his head resting under his hands. "But I am keeping you here too long; the wounded ought to be sent to the rear, you know. Cavalry should have no incumbrances."

In truth it was time to be moving on, for the regiment had a long march to make before its return to camp; and the wounded man (the only one in the whole regiment wounded in this skirmish) was placed in a doolee and sent off under escort of a native officer and detachment, while the rest of the party with the captured guns proceeded on their way, Maxwell accompanying them, for a native regiment has only one surgeon attached to it, and more casualties might occur before the expedition was ended.

Kirke's Horse returned; to head quarters on the evening of the following day; and while the commanding officer went to the general's tent to report proceedings, Yorke hastened as soon as he could get away to the main camp hospital, whither his wounded comrade had been conveyed. The hospital was formed of a little street of tents, orderly and quiet, the only moving objects being here and there a camp-follower or two, as they sat squatting outside the tents, smoking their hookahs or cooking their frugal meal. Towards the end of the street some larger tents betokened the quarters of the wounded officers, while it was closed at the end by those of the medical officers in charge, in front of which sat two surgeons smoking their cheroots after the labours of the day. One of these rose at once as Yorke rode up. and conducted him to the tent where Braddon lay. He was doing wonderfully well, said the surgeon before they went in, notwithstanding the shock and the journey; pulse still firm; he must have a wonderful constitution.

Braddon occupied an airy tent with two beds (the second being vacant), the only other person in it being his bearer, sitting patiently in a corner to execute his master's behests. The wounded man received his friend with a cheery voice.

"Here I am, you see, wonderfully jolly, all right in this quarter still"—tapping his chest—"and ready for my dinner; but how long is this to last? I am looking out for the coming change, but it doesn't come. Except that I am a little tired of lying on my back already I never felt better in my life. Curious, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the surgeon, cheerily; "you are doing famously; Maxwell will be quite proud of your case."

"Famously, indeed. Come, doctor, did you ever know a case of a man losing both his legs in this way and pulling through?"

"Know a case? I should think so. Why, there is a sergeant of a foot regiment in this very camp who has lost both his legs, and is almost well now."

"Ah; but he didn't lose them by a round-shot, I'll be bound. No, Maxwell," he continued, addressing that officer, who had just entered the tent, "you may explain to our good friend here that it is no good trying to bamboozle me, and what is more, that I don't want to be deceived. I know what is in store for me, as well as either of you do; but it is very odd that I should feel so well."

The next day, when Yorke paid his friend a visit, he found him still well and hearty, although less excited in manner. "Not much change, you see," he said, smiling. "No; no pain whatever, except that there is a big knot in the cordage of this bed which bothers me up in the back a little. But it isn't worth while bothering about it just for a day or two. No; there is no pain in the stumps, and no feeling either; that is the bad sign, is it not? You can't have a rally where there is no nervous power, you know. The only wonder is the numbness does dot begin creeping up the body, as with Socrates after drinking the hemlock. I feel quite right here still," tapping his chest. "There's no need to pull such a long face, my dear fellow," he continued. "What does it matter one man more or less being knocked over? We have won the day, and put the mutiny down; and the thing has been done cheap at the price. And what is more, I don't care a bit about it myself. That seems odd to you, doesn't it? Only two days ago I was thinking about brevets, and promotions, and a career, and all the rest of it, just as keenly as any man; and now I lie here, waiting for the end, and if you'll believe me, I don't feel as if I would give a button to have my legs back again. I should have grudged to have been knocked over and useless when in the Residency, I confess, before I had had a rap at the rascals; but now there are plenty more where I came from. Why, now I think of it, you are senior lieutenant in the 76th, and will get the step in the regiment, besides being made second in command of the Horse. I beg your pardon," continued the sick man, seeing that his friend looked pained; "but you know it's my way; I can't help a little chaff. I know you are sorry for me, and all that; but still business is business, and there would be no promotion if there were no casualties. No, my dear fellow, I should have been afraid to sneak out of the world at the time when I was under a cloud; but now that I am set right again with the public, it is different. And is there a man in India who could be better spared? I haven't got a relation in the world who cares twopence about me. My sister and I used to be pretty fond of each other when we were children; but she has been married these ten years to a rich man whom I have never seen, and somehow the letter-writing dropped after a time."

Yorke asked whether he would not wish to see the camp chaplain, but Braddon declined the proposal. "I don't suppose I have been inside a church for a dozen years," he said, "and what merit would I get from going through the service now, under a fright? If I had bled to death out there on the field when I was hit, Wharton would not have had a chance of using his formulas: I can't suppose God Almighty would allow it to make any difference to a man, whether he dies a few hours sooner or later. I dare say you think I am a regular heathen," he continued, seeing that Yorke looked distressed, "but I am not a bit; I can't call to mind that I ever did anybody any harm, except in the way of business as a soldier, or anything that a man need be ashamed of, barring that brandy-bottle bout which injured nobody but myself. Is faith really to be everything, and works nothing, as our worthy friend is always preaching? I know I am a miserable sinner and all that, but surely it is taking a low view of God to suppose that he finds any satisfaction in hearing His praises sung. A crude sort of theology, ain't it? but it's too late to cast about for new principles now."

"No, my dear boy," he continued, as Yorke after a time rose to go, "I don't want anything, thank you; I don't feel as if I could read; but somehow the time doesn't hang heavy, and old Sudhan there is very attentive; he seems never to go to his dinner, nor to go to sleep, nor to do anything, I believe, but sit there ready to wait on me. Good-bye, old fellow, remember me to the rest of them, and say how glad I was to hear about the guns being all taken, and so cheaply too. And Yorke, I say," he added, holding the other's hand, "just give me a kiss before you go."

The warmest friendship and the best intentions can go but little way towards tending the sick on active service. With those on duty, fatigue and the craving for sleep will overcome the strongest sympathies or unselfishness. The officers of Kirke's regiment, too, were for most of their time on outpost duty, and their wounded comrade was perforce left to his thoughts and the ministrations of his faithful bearer, and the occasional visits of the kindly but overworked camp doctor. When next Yorke rode down to the hospital, the change which the patient had been looking for had arrived. "He is sinking rapidly, and won't recognise you," said the surgeon coming out of the tent as Yorke approached it. That evening the gallant soldier died; he was buried at daybreak, Yorke being the only mourner, for the other officers of the regiment were all at outposts; and at evening his property was sold by auction and dispersed among a variety of owners, for the army was to march next day. Braddon had made a will, drawn by the camp surgeon, leaving his remaining charge to Kirke, his sword to his sister, a hundred rupees to his faithful bearer, and the rest of his property—which consisted mainly of arrears of pay—to Yorke, who was appointed executor. The latter was gazetted in due course to be captain in the late 76th Native Infantry, vice Braddon, died of wounds; and succeeded also, as the latter had predicted, to his vacant post of second in command of Kirke's Horse.

(To be continued.)